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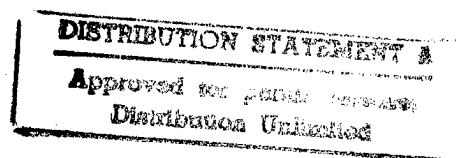
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Korean Affairs Report

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9 July 1984

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

REPORTAGE ON INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT FOR TRIPARTITE TALKS

Hungarian, Nepalese Media

SK151020 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Jun (KCNA)--The Hungarian paper MAGYAR HIRLAP 5 June carried a commentary supporting the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks.

Giving a detailed account of the proposal for tripartite talks, the paper said: The Seoul authorities, while refusing to accept the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, brought forward "direct dialogue" between North and South under the pressure of the United States. Such "direct dialogue" is meaningless, because the South Korean authorities have no right to decide upon any problem without the approval of Washington.

The DPRK expressed the flexible intention to let South Korea participate in the peace talks, although it is not a signatory to the Korean armistice agreement, the paper stressed.

The Hungarian Radio 6 and 7 June aired an article exposing the aggressive maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists in South Korea and supporting the proposal of the tripartite talks.

The Nepalese paper PRAKASH 13 May said that all the peaceloving countries and peoples of the world demand the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea, but the U.S. Government works for the permanent division of the Korean peninsula in disregard of it.

Noting that many countries of the world express support to the proposal for tripartite talks, the paper stressed that the proposal is a just one, timely, principled and realistic.

Realization of Talks Urged

SK161516 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1505 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Jun (KCNA)--The Japanese paper IBARAKI 31 May carried an article titled "National Desire--The Country's Reunification, Call for the Realization of Tripartite Talks" in support of the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks.

It said: The DPRK proposal for tripartite talks is a practical step to prevent the increasing danger of nuclear war on the Korean peninsula, ensure peace in Korea and, further, peace and security in Asia, and it can be highly evaluated in that it will lay a foundation for the reunification of the North and South of Korea.

At present the United States and South Korea, far from responding to the proposal for tripartite talks, brought forward "four-way talks" and "six-way talks." But they are not helpful to the reunification of Korea and their aim is to freeze the division of Korea into the North and South and achieve "cross recognition."

There is no ground for the United States to refuse tripartite talks. Originally, tripartite talks were proposed by former U.S. State Secretary Kissinger and former U.S. President Carter.

Pointing to the fact that world public opinion is rising ever higher in support of the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks, the paper denounced the criminal moves of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique in further heightening the tensions in pursuance of permanent division, instead of accepting the proposal for tripartite talks.

It held that the tripartite talks between the DPRK, the United States and the South Korean authorities should be realized at an early date for a peaceful solution of the Korean question.

Foreign Papers Support Unification

SK190424 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0351 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Jun (KCNA)--Mozambican and Nepalese papers published articles laying bare the U.S. imperialists' aggressive maneuvers against our country and supporting our proposal for tripartite talks.

The Mozambican paper NOTICIAS 7 June said: The South Korean trips of Reagan and the U.S. defense secretary have further aggravated the situation in this region. While staying in South Korea, Reagan "inspected" the military demarcation line and discussed with the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique the possibility of increasing military aid.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea advanced to the United States and South Korea a proposal to hold tripartite talks.

The great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il-song is making great efforts to achieve national reunification and said the country must be reunified by means of founding the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo.

Referring to the proposal for tripartite talks recently put forward by the DPRK under the title "The United States Is an Obstacle to National Reunification," a Nepalese paper 5 June said: Reagan has made no mention of the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea. As the world knows, the South

Korean authorities have no real power in political, economic, military and all other fields. Under such condition, even if talks are held between the North and South, there will be no result. There are over 40,000 U.S. troops in South Korea and its "regime" is maintained under the patronage of the United States.

Letter From Angolan Minister

SK172347 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Jun (KCNA)--A solidarity letter came to DPRK Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam from his Angolan counterpart, Paulo Jorge, supporting the appeal to the parliaments and governments of all countries of the world which was adopted at the third session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK. Paulo Jorge says in the letter:

We affirm our support to the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks on concluding a peace agreement between the DPRK and the U.S.A. and adopting a non-aggression declaration between the North and South of Korea to remove the chief obstacle to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

We consider that this proposal is an important key to a peaceful settlement of the Korean question and reflects the noble efforts of the DPRK Government to contribute to the desire of the Korean people and world peace by creating conditions needed for a durable peace on the Korean peninsula and the reunification of the country by means of dialogue.

Guyana, Bulgaria Support Reunification

SK181537 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1518 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Jun (KCNA)--A communique published upon conclusion of the Bulgarian visit of Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, president of Guyana, expressed support to the Korean people's cause of national reunification, according to a report.

It says that Guyana and Bulgaria support the struggle to realise the reunification of Korea on the basis of the proposal put forward by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Guyanese paper CHRONICLE and Radio 12 June reported the gist of the communique.

UNESCO Meeting Supports Cause

SK190421 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0349 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Jun (KCNA)--The attendants at the 22nd coordinating meeting of the UNESCO National Commissions of the Socialist Countries which was held in Budapest expressed full support to our people's struggle for the peaceful reunification of the country.

In a communique published on 15 June they manifested support to the struggle of the people of the DPRK for the peaceful reunification of the country.

Poland, Afghanistan Support Cause

SK210415 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Jun (KCNA)--A joint communique of Poland and Afghanistan published on 13 June in connection with the conclusion of the official goodwill visit of the Polish foreign minister to Afghanistan expressed support to the Korean people's fighting cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

It pointed out that they supported the efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and the peaceful reunification of the country without any outside interference by the Korean people themselves on a democratic principle.

CSO: 4100/148

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

OVERSEAS KOREANS MOUNTING ANTI-U.S. STRUGGLE

SK201054 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Jun (KCNA)--The anti-U.S. struggle for independence is rapidly mounting among overseas compatriots.

URI NARA, a newspaper of Koreans published in West Germany, editorially stressed: Worship towards the United States, that is, illusion about the United States, has disappeared with the Kwangju popular uprising as an occasion and now we have realised who is our chief enemy. Our enemy, it said, is the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan "regime," its stooge.

The Osaka prefectural headquarters of the "League of South Korean Students in Japan" and the "Institute of South Korean Culture of Kansai University," organisations of Koreans under the influence of "ROK Residents Association in Japan" ("Mindan"), published statements on the occasion of the 4th anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising. The statements said the popular uprising in Kwangju clearly showed that the biggest enemy barring democratisation and unification is the United States, condemning the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique for their criminal act of brutally suppressing the uprisers.

Li Ho, a Korean residing in New York, held that at present it is the core of the national question including democratisation to oppose and reject "cross recognition" and terminate the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. troops.

Many overseas Koreans' organisations and overseas compatriots of all strata are vigorously rising in the struggle as a united force to put an end to the colonial occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and unify the country independently and peacefully.

An example of this was the massive struggle of overseas Koreans in November last year against Reagan's trip of South Korea.

Overseas Koreans' organisations including the "Australian Solidarity Committee for Democracy in South Korea," the "Democratic Koreans United in the Americas," the "National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy

in South Korea and the Promotion of Unification" ("Hanmintong") and the "South Korean Youth League in Japan" ("Hanchong") held protest meetings and demonstrations and published statements and declarations against Reagan's tour of South Korea.

Many publications, such as SINHAN MINBO, NEW KOREA TIMES, ASIA-AMERICA NEWS and CHAJU influential among overseas Koreans bitterly denounced the warliker's aggressive trip in their editorials and articles, representing the voices of overseas Koreans of broad sections.

Koreans abroad also wage the anti-U.S. struggle when they mark the anniversaries of the resistance of the South Korean people including the 19 April popular uprising and the Kwangju popular uprising.

CSO: 4100/148

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

YONHAP CITES ASIA WEEK ON NORTH'S COMMANDOS

SK160544 Seoul YONHAP in English 0302 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] Hong Kong, 15 Jun (YONHAP)--The English-language weekly magazine, ASIA WEEK, said Friday that North Korea is among a few nations that are known to have taught their young soldiers death before dishonor.

In its latest edition, the weekly carried an interview with Chon Chong-nam and Yi Sang-kyu, North Korean commando squad members who were captured at Tadaepo, near the southern port city of Pusan 3 December 1983. "Both are survivors of a failed espionage exercise launched by the North less than 2 months after the bombing incident in Burma in which 17 persons, including four South Korean cabinet ministers, lost their lives," the magazine said.

The bombing attacks occurred 9 October 1983, at the start of a tour President Chon Tu-hwan was making abroad.

Chon and Yi were members of a commando, espionage, terrorist force directly controlled by the Communist Party. Their unit is distinct from the Defense Ministry controlled commando force responsible for the Rangoon bombing, the magazine quoted Chon as saying.

A commando must undergo 6 years of training before being sent to South Korea. The training includes ordinary tertiary subjects, ideological studies and long distance underwater swimming, handling of small fire arms, methods of disguise, how to overcome such obstacles as barbed wire, clandestine communications and crewing of semisubmersible 20-man mother ships in which the North sends its agents to the South, the magazine said.

Commando members of the school Chon and Yi graduated from receive special treatment. "We were given almost as much as a general. We earned much more money than we could spend," the magazine quoted Lee.

"In return, such young men are expected to be the great leader's most loyal acolytes, they are taught that Kim Il-song is the world's most respected statesman, that it would be wrong to endanger his image by being captured alive, and that capture alive would anyway endanger state secrets," the magazine said.

Chon said the party cadres taught them "if captured by the South's authorities, you would be protecting your political life, continuing to live politically, by killing yourself."

"Death by one's own hand before dishonor, on places other than a battlefield or in circumstances other than war, is behavior which only this century's more peculiar societies have encouraged," the magazine said.

CSO: 4100/145

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

STUDENT STRUGGLE IN SOUTH--Pyongyang, 22 Jun (KCNA)--The "Press Council," an organization of student journalists of Seoul University, asserting that the UNIVERSITY PAPER fails to play its role properly due to the illegal suppression and interference by the South Korean fascist clique, published on 16 May a new paper named FREE PRESS, according to a South Korean paper. Referring to the purport of its publication, it said that it was for free report of the students assertion and activities and for the activation of the press activity in the campus in face of the puppets' suppression. The inaugural issue of FREE PRESS carried a review of the student activities up to this date and assertion on its future direction, a news commentary, satiric commentary and so on. Student journalists of the UNIVERSITY PAPER refused to publish the paper calling for a guarantee of the "editing right of the journalists" and so on. Over 100 students of Kyonghui University in Seoul decisively refused to attend the "festive" function sponsored on 21 May by the "Student Homeland Defense Corps," a reptile students organization of the fascist clique, saying that the "festive" function does not reflect the will of the students. The students had their own "festive" function under the sponsorship of the Committee for Promotion of Campus Autonomy, their fighting organization, and held an anti-"government" demonstration. [Text] [SK221035 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 22 Jun 84]

TRANSPORT WORKERS' STRUGGLE--Pyongyang, 16 Jun (KCNA)--The struggle of the transport workers for the right to existence is taking place in all parts of South Korea these days. On 5 June more than 300 taxi drivers in Pusan called a strike and waged a street demonstration. Earlier, on 4 June, upwards of 1,000 drivers in the city staged a 5-hour demonstration for their vital rights. On 25 May, over 300 taxi drivers in Taegu rose up in a struggle demanding the freedom of trade union formation and wage increase. They staged a sit-down strike from early morning till late at night by building a barricade in and around the puppet city hall plaza. Next day they occupied the company office room and destroyed more than 30 taxis, fighting undauntedly to have their demand met. In the meantime, a struggle was waged by transport workers in Seoul, Kangrung, Kwangju, Inchon, Taejon and other parts of South Korea. [Text] [SK160351 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0347 GMT 16 Jun 84]

SEOUL UNIVERSITY STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE--Pyongyang, 19 Jun (KCNA)--About 1,000 students of Seoul University on 15 June held an anti-"government" demonstration, according to a report of the South Korean paper CHUNGANG ILBO. That afternoon, they staged an anti-"government" demonstration in the campus and attempted to take to streets, denouncing the puppet police for heavily wounding their fellow student with a club. They clashed with the puppet police at the gate and staunchly fought, hurling stones at the police. On the afternoon of 14 June, the students held a "festive" function. The puppet police pounced upon a girl student on her way home after the function and heavily wounded her with a club. The students demanded the police to clarify the cause, expressing indignation at the outrage. [Text] [SK190415 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 19 Jun 84]

WORKERS COUNCIL PUBLISHES PAPER--Pyongyang, 20 Jun (KCNA)--MINJU NODONG, the organ of the South Korean Workers' Welfare Council, was brought out recently, according to the 11 June issue of MINJOK SIBO, a Koreans' newspaper under the influence of the "ROK Residents Association in Japan" ("Mindan"). Pang Yong-sok, managerial chairman of the council, in his inaugural address published in MINJU NODONG said: Owing to the rapacious exploitation and plunder by a handful of monopoly capitalists and foreign capitalists the workers are deprived even of the right to existence. This is a stark reality today. Stressing that the workers are the motive force of genuine historical development, he said: "We will form the relations of deep solidarity and cooperation with all the conscious forces aspiring after genuine democracy and will not lower the banner of struggle for the humanized life of the workers in defiance of any brutal suppression." Through the organ MINJU NODONG we will fully lay bare the hypocrisy and deception which blindfold, stuff the ears and gag the mouths of workers and make a historical record of the vigorous advance of the workers for genuine freedom and equality, he stressed. [Text] [SK200841 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0812 GMT 20 Jun 84]

EXPLANATION OF DRAFTEE 'MURDERS'--Pyongyang, 22 Jun (KCNA)--Eight organizations of South Korea including the Youth Federation of the Movement for Democracy and the Christian Youth Council made public a joint statement demanding the military fascist clique to clarify the truth of its murder of students pressganged into the puppet army, according to the 21 May issue of MINJOK SIBO, a newspaper of Koreans under the influence of the "ROK Residents Association in Japan" ("Mindan"). The statement demanded that the authorities clarify the cause of the death of students during armed service, penalise those who are responsible for it and immediately repeal the system of "suspension from school for guidance" and forcible conscription. In the statement, the organizations called on the entire people to join in their struggle. [Text] [SK221034 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1025 GMT 22 Jun 84]

KUNO'S PYONGYANG TRIP 'PRIVATE'--Tokyo (YONHAP)--A Japanese Foreign Ministry official said Thursday that Chuji Kuno, former head of a Japanese-North Korean friendship promotion group, will make a "private" visit to Pyongyang Friday and that the Tokyo government cannot comment on the nature of his activities in North Korea. Wasuke Miyake, director general of the Informa-

tion and Culture Bureau, said Kumo is expected to negotiate the extension of an expired fisheries agreement and that the Japanese Government regards his discussions with North Korean officials as his private affair. Briefing foreign correspondents on the security situation around Japan, he said sanctions taken against North Korea for the bomb attack in Rangoon last October are still effective. He said North Korean officials will not be "in principle" permitted to visit Japan and that visa applications by private North Korean citizens will be checked strictly. Asked if the Tokyo government will issue a visa to Hyon Chun-kuk, a North Korean official, if he is invited by Kumo as head of a North Korean delegation for fisheries talks, Miyake evaded the question. He simply said it is difficult to answer the hypothetical question. He added that the government will review visa applications on a case-by-case basis. If Japan were to allow Hyon to visit Tokyo, it would mean the scrapping of the Japanese sanctions in response to the North Korean bomb attack, which killed 17 South Koreans. [Text] [SK220122 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 Jun 84 p 1]

KAL MONUMENT--Seoul, 6 Jun (YONHAP)--Two memorial towers will be erected in South Korea in memory of South Korean officials martyred in the Rangoon, Burma, bomb attack and the victims of the Korean Air Lines passenger jet shot down by the Soviet Union. The Korea Anti-Communist League said Wednesday that a memorial tower for the Rangoon victims will be built at Imjingag, which is located 2 kilometers south of the truce village of Panmunjom and about 38 kilometers north of Seoul. The other monument for the victims of the KAL tragedy will be erected in a graveyard for the Korean deceased in Japan, 90 kilometers south of Seoul, the league said. The 17-meter-tall tower for those South Koreans who died in Rangoon will be dedicated 9 October 1985, and the 26.9-meter-tall tower for the victims of the KAL incident 1 September 1985, on the occasion of their first anniversaries. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0651 GMT 6 Jun 84]

VRPR ON CHON'S REMARKS--At a South Korean-Portuguese summit and talks between the South Korean and Portuguese foreign ministers yesterday, the Chon Tu-hwan ring slandered the North's proposal for tripartite talks and called for Portugal to exercise its influence for a peaceful coexistence of the North and the South like the relationship between the East and West Germany. This is an absurd remark exposing the ring's ulterior motive to fabricate two Koreas through the permanent division of the Korean peninsula. The North's proposal for tripartite talks is the most fair and aboveboard overture for reunification to break through the grave, touch-and-go war situation prevailing on the Korean peninsula and the crises of a permanent division and to provide preconditions for peace and the independent and peaceful reunification on the Korean peninsula. This notwithstanding, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is trying to make two countries by turning the North-South relations into the relations between the East and West Germany, nefariously defaming the North's proposal for tripartite talks. This is an antinational maneuver. The Chon Tu-hwan ring's antinational, treacherous act of actively following the U.S. maneuvers for two Koreas will evoke denunciation from the masses of all walks of life. [Text] [SK170722 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 16 Jun 84]

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

OPINION SURVEY OF BUREAUCRACY: TOO MUCH SECRECY

Seoul TONGA ILBO in Korean 26 Mar 84 p 11

[Article: "Too Many 'Secrets To Be Kept From Outside' in Administrative Organizations; 'Hush! Hush! Even for Illegal Facts and What People Should Know; Ch'ungbuk University Professor Polls 400-odd People Including Government Officials"]

[Text] It has been revealed that administrative organizations have been abusing the following article of the regulations governing the implementation of the security work: "Matters that especially require protection in addition to the I, II, and III class secrets shall be classified as 'secrets to be kept from outside' and be kept in the manner of handling secrets," and that they have often not made available to the public information that is not to be classified as secret matters.

This revelation came as the result of the survey--by posing questionnaires--recently conducted by Dr Kang Hyong-ki, professor of public administration of the Ch'ungbuk University, by means of polling 443 people, including government officials and members of the policy advisory committees, for the purpose of finding "the availability of information provided to the people by the administrative authorities."

According to the survey, among those 395 government officials who are handling documents classified as secrets to be kept from outside and who were polled regarding the number of cases in which they were classifying as secrets to be kept from outside those documents that should be made available to the public as ordinary documents, 19 (4.8 percent) of them said "A very great number; 115 (29 percent) of them said "many"; 226 (57.2 percent) of them said "Not a number worthy to be mentioned"; and 15 (3.8 percent) of them said "None at all." (20 of them did not respond).

And, among those 48 members of the advisory committees who were polled regarding the number of cases in which they were classifying as secrets to be kept from outside those documents that should not necessarily be kept from outside, as many as 30 (62.5 percent) said "many," and only 16 (33.4 percent) said "Not a number worthy to be mentioned or none at all." (2 of them did not respond.)

Judging from the fact that not a small number of government officials and members of the advisory committees said that documents were being wrongly classified as secrets to be kept from outside, a much greater number of ordinary citizens would believe that documents are being wrongly and unnecessarily classified as secrets to be kept from outside, Dr Kang concluded.

It is reported that there are many cases in which the very official documents that citizens need to know and want to know about are being classified as secrets to be kept from outside, and that especially in those offices and ministries and local administrative organizations which are not handling those matters of national defense and diplomatic affairs which it is necessary to keep secret, there are a great number of secrets which don't have to be kept from outside.

Although the current regulations governing the implementation of the security work have a provision that "no one shall classify as secret those matters that are not secret for the purpose of covering up administrative errors or professional negligence," the effectiveness of this provision is almost nil because the interpreter of the provision is the government official whose duty it is to take charge of and control information.

Every office and every ministry is classifying as secrets to be kept from outside violations of the law which are committed by their officials and which are laid bare by their own audit mechanisms. Those policy making decisions, which are directly affecting the people's livelihood, including changes in the taxation system, too, are being handled as secret in many cases until the time when they are made public after the government party has agreed or the cabinet meeting has passed a vote.

Furthermore, it is pointed out that in not a small number of cases, every city [government] does not let the people concerned know about such matters as city planning, and does "let only those people know who are in the positions to know."

Experts assert that in order to run public administration together with the people, it is imperative above all that significant and useful information be made available [to the public] in an active manner.

7989

CSO: 4107/154

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DEMOCRATIZATION CONSULTATIVE BODY FORMED

SK161321 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 16 Jun 84 p 3

[Article from the column "News Behind News"]

[Text] The formation of a consultative body for the promotion of democratization by former ruling and opposition politicians seems to have become an object of considerable interest not only to the DKP but also to the KNP, whose basic framework is the former ruling party, and to the former ruling party figures who are currently maintaining a wait-and-see attitude off-stage.

One key official of the KNP, checking once again the list of the names of those involved in the consultative body on 15 June, commented: The KNP which vaguely claims itself to be rooted in the former ruling camp should now make its stand clear.

One former ruling party key official, who says he has not made up his mind whether or not to resume his political career, made several phone calls on the morning the news about the formation of the consultative body was made public and analyzed it from various angles as to its possible impact on the former ruling party figures, talking about the recent moves of influential figures who participated in the consultative body.

DKP President Yu Chi-song also expressed his concern that morning, asking the party spokesman Mok Yo-sang whether or not there were any DKP assemblymen who were stirred by the formation of the consultative body.

The consultative body for the promotion of democratization which was made public on 15 June has Mr Kim Tae-chung as its advisor; Messrs Kim Yong-sam and Kim Sang-hyon as cochairmen; Messrs Kim Nok-yong, Kim Tong-yong, Kim Myong-yun, Kim Sang-hyon, Pak Song-chol, Pak Chong-yul, Yun Hyok-pyo, Yi Min-u, Cho Yon-ha, and Choe Hyong-u as members of its steering subcommittee; and Mr Kim Chang-kun, former chairman of the Republican Party Political Committee, and former ruling party figures Messrs Pak Chan-chong, Kim Su, Chong Chin-hwa, and Cho Hong-nae, and some off-stage opposition figures including Mr Ye Chun-ho as participants in it.

CSO: 4107/178

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DJP REVIEWS PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION IN ELECTIONS

SK190024 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] A review by the ruling party of the current proportional representation system is now under way to reduce the seats which automatically go to a majority party, parliamentary sources said yesterday. Under the system, a party which gains a majority of seats in National Assembly elections is entitled to two-thirds of the total 92 national constituency seats.

The leadership of the Democratic Justice Party, the sources said, is studying an idea of reducing the number of seats given to a majority party to one-third of the 92 and distributing the remaining two-thirds to parties according to the votes they get.

Major opposition parties, especially the Korea National Party, are urging that the proportional representation scheme undergo change to distribute seats to political parties according to votes they garner.

At present, of the national constituency seats, 62 or two-thirds are held by the ruling majority party, DJP, 24 by the largest opposition Democratic Korea Party and seven by the opposition Korea National Party.

To help promote a Socialist Party in Korea, the government party is also considering a plan to enable parties which obtain a minimum of three seats in direct popular voting to have national constituency seats. The current minimum is five. The new Socialist Party of Korea has three seats in parliament.

DJP officials have repeatedly said that the party in power should obtain the great majority of national constituency seats to ensure domestic political stability. They, therefore, have aired strident opposition to any plan to overhaul the proportional representation system.

The ruling party leadership is considering revising the system primarily because it is eager to develop a multiple party system which will help stave a polarization of party politics.

Meanwhile, working-level negotiators agreed to increase the number of persons monitoring the transportation of ballot boxes to 10 or less from the current one.

At a meeting later in the day, they also agreed to increase the number of posters announcing a joint campaign rally from the current 100 to 200.

The three major parties wound up days of working-level talks on changes in parliamentary election-related laws with many differences expressed on major issues.

Secretaries general of the DJP, DKP and KNP are expected to meet tomorrow to take up major issues including the proportional representation system and the proposed multiple electoral scheme.

CSO: 4100/146

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

REPORTAGE ON EFFORTS TO REINSTATE OUSTED PROFESSORS

Colleges, Universities Busy

SK160027 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 Jun 84 p 8

[Text] Colleges and universities are busy preparing measures to re-employ the 86 ousted professors who have been allowed by the government to return to the campuses where they had served before their dismissals in 1980.

Since they were dismissed mostly for political inclinations, the professors are to be granted special favors by the institutions of higher learning in gaining employment, school sources say.

In the case of Seoul National University, the school administration plans to separately re-employ former professors Pyon Hyong-yun, Kim Chin-kyun and Yi Myong-hyon in the coming fall semester from the 60 teaching positions the school is scheduled to newly restaff.

Yonsei University administration has yet to work out measures for the re-employment. School sources say that all the ousted professors would be received by the school in the fall semester. Most of the other schools are moving in the same direction--re-employing them next semester--through separate and nominal screenings.

The Education Ministry, meanwhile, is working on re-employment guidelines and plans to send them to the 29 universities and colleges where the professors had formerly taught. Under these circumstances, there seems to be nothing that interferes with the reinstated professors returning. Yet, no one knows how many of them will actually teach at their "old" schools.

This gloomy speculation, though it may sound a little too hasty, has some points. The government reinstated collegians who were ousted from the school for roles in the campus demonstrations on 21 December last year, in the same manner as this time.

Whether to re-admit the collegians was left to the school administrations, and the government kept its hands out of the case. And the initial prospect was bright. However, only 479 of the 1,363 expelled students returned to their schools this semester.

Of course, the reinstatement of the professors and students cannot be the same in nature, and direct comparison of the two cases may be going too far. But still there are problems in the way of the re-employment of the professors.

The government said it was allowing the professors to return to the schools where they had taught in the belief that they would not be in the center of campus disturbances hereafter.

The problem may not be found among the returnees themselves, but rather among their fellow professors who have been on campus during their 4-year absence, and among the students who might see the returning professors only in black-and-white terms.

Universities Intensifying Efforts

SK210751 Seoul YONHAP in English 0730 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Seoul, 21 Jun (YONHAP)--As the South Korean Government expands its leniency shown to the nation's professors and students ousted from campus since May 1980 for their allegedly dissident activities, major colleges and universities are intensifying their efforts to reinstate the former professors.

Seoul National University Thursday sent letters to three of its four ousted professors to ask whether they want to be reinstated, a university spokesman said. The university soon will send a similar letter to Han Wan-sang who now is in the United States, the spokesman said.

If the former professors reply in the affirmative, the university will apply to the Education Ministry for their reinstatement. Such reinstatement procedures can be completed before the opening of the second semester in September, he said.

Kim Chin-kyun, 43, one of the university's ousted professors, confirmed that he had received the inquiry earlier in the day and said he would return to campus to resume his job. The other two former professors, Pyon Hyong-yun, 57, and Yi Myong-hyon have already expressed their intentions to return to campus, Kim added.

Yonsei University, one of the nation's most prestigious universities, followed suit by taking measures necessary to rehire its ousted faculty members.

The university's school affairs committee held a meeting earlier in the day and decided to reinstate four of its five ousted teachers in the second semester, a university official said. Of the five, So Nam-jong was excluded from the planned reinstatement because he has reached the mandatory retirement age, the official added. South Korean teachers and professors must retire when they reach 65.

Meanwhile, Korea University, another private university in Seoul, Wednesday decided to reinstate all six of its expelled professors and assign them to classes starting in the second semester.

The university will have personal interviews with each of them and reinstate all of those who want to return to their careers by 1 July, university officials said.

CSO: 4100/146

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DISMISSED PROFESSORS' RETURN NOT TO CAUSE TROUBLE

SK190021 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Jun 84 p 8

[Text] Eighty-six professors dismissed from their schools 4 years ago as part of a government-initiated "purification" drive are now free to seek reinstatement.

Minister of Education Kwon E-hyok told the National Assembly Education-Information Committee last week that the government will allow those former professors to return to the schools where they had previously taught. The 86 professors had been prohibited from doing so ever since they were ousted from campuses in connection with massive student demonstrations in May 1980. That period was a time of political turbulence following the assassination of President Pak Chong-hui on 26 October 1979.

The government decided last December to allow those dismissed professors to seek teaching jobs with schools other than the institutions where they had taught.

According to the Ministry of Education, since last December only 34 of those dismissed professors have regained jobs--as full-time professors at colleges and universities other than their former schools, six as part-time instructors and another six at research institutes. Of the remaining 52, six are now residing abroad while 46 have not yet returned to campuses.

The professors, including those who regained jobs, had demanded that they be allowed to return to their former schools.

The government was first concerned that the return of the professors to their former campuses along with ousted students might cause trouble. Its view now is that there is little cause for such worry.

Minister of Education Kwon said, "We have watched closely the campus situation since the government took measures to promote campus autonomy. It was found that reinstated students, for instance, have caused no serious trouble." According to Kwon, of the 479 students who have gained readmission to their schools this semester, fewer than 10 students were found to have participated in demonstrations.

"We can't find any reason for keeping the dismissed professors away from their former campuses," said Kwon.

Following the government action, 25 colleges and universities with which those 86 professors had been affiliated said they would reemploy any professor seeking to return. The schools held faculty meetings to discuss measures to reinstate the former professors.

The Ministry of Education formally notified the 25 colleges and universities of the government decision. The ministry instruction read, "If professors who resigned from your school in 1980 wish to be reemployed, you may deal with the matter on your own."

A ministry spokesman said, "There will not be any serious difficulties in reemploying the professors, I suppose. If they so wish, they may reinstate the professors immediately."

The spokesman noted that any decision on whether or not to reemploy the former professors and when to do so is left to individual schools.

Education officials predict, however, that about 20 to 30 professors may not return to their former campuses for various reasons. The officials said some of those professors who have regained jobs at colleges or research institutes may not feel the necessity to return to their former schools.

A few may seek reemployment because of their age. For instance, So Nam-tong, formerly of Yonsei University, is now 66 years old. In Korea, teachers usually retire at 65. Some professors are not in a position to seek reinstatement legally; they were freed on probation during the past 4 years. Some of the professors residing abroad may not choose to return to Korea.

Those former professors wishing to be reinstated are expected to be reappointed through special screening procedures.

Seoul National University said it is prepared to readmit all four professors who were dismissed if they so desire. The university said three of them have already expressed intent to return. The fourth professor is now living in the United States, the school said.

Kang Sin-taek, the university's academic affairs dean, said, "There will be no difficulty in reemploying them. The school plans to hire them as special cases when it recruits teachers to fill about 60 faculty vacancies. Noting that the university now plans to recruit more faculty members in November, Kang said those professors may be reemployed by then.

Yim Hui-sop, academic affairs dean at Korea University, said the university has not filled vacancies caused by the ousting of six professors in 1980. They may be able to teach starting in the fall semester, Yim predicted.

Education officials said some of the professors to be reinstated may not be able to resume teaching until next year. They noted that it may be too late for some schools to rearrange their lecture schedules. In such instances the professors are expected to take temporary research posts, the officials said.

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

COLLEGES CONSIDER ABOLITION OF STUDENT SUSPENSION RULE

SK190025 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] Most colleges and universities are considering the abolition of school regulations that give school presidents or deans the authority to order a suspension of problem students without consultation.

The Ministry of Education recently told the nation's universities and colleges that they may abolish or revise their regulations concerning the suspension of problem students.

In recent demonstrations, students have demanded abolishing such regulations. They claim that school authorities have abused such powers as some students were conscripted for military service after being suspended.

Pak Man-chang, student affairs dean at Korea University, said, "It is almost certain that changes will be made in the regulations. But the school has not yet decided whether to abolish or revise them."

Paek Man-ki, Sogang University's academic affairs dean, said, "It may be desirable to revise the regulations so that any such suspension would be ordered only for students who cannot continue studying because of illness." The current regulations read: "The president can order a suspension of study for students who are considered unable to pursue their studies."

Pak said Sogang will decide whether or not to revise the regulations after consultations among professors.

School authorities at Hankuk University of Foreign Studies said the school will abolish its regulations on this matter.

Noting the possibility that such regulations could be abused, a Tongguk University official said the university is considering abolishing the regulations.

But other schools said they will retain their current regulations or revise them only partially. Nam Se-chin, student affairs dean of Seoul National University, said, "We may not revise them but we will apply the regulations in a way more favorable to students."

CSO: 4100/146

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

CHON STRESSES ELIMINATION OF CAMPUS UNREST

SK192353 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan emphasized yesterday that campus violence should be eliminated by all means, saying such strife should not be allowed to detract from the nation's development efforts.

"There is no country in the world today where campus unrest is allowed to cause social disorder and waste national strength," the President said at a luncheon meeting with 122 presidents and deans of universities and colleges from across the country at Chongwadae yesterday.

Chon said that frequent violence on the nation's campuses, which he said are "communities of intellectuals," is a "foolish act" denying the *raison d'etre* of those institutions. "Students and faculty members should take the lead in uprooting campus violence," he emphasized.

Terming campus unrest the "major evil" of the nation's educational system, Chon said university campuses should be the "intellectual and creative center for lighting the nation's path and supplying vitality to society."

"Thus campus unrest should not be allowed to exhaust the national strength," the President warned.

Chon said that faculty members should have a strong sense of mission toward helping their students acquire knowledge. If the nation's colleges and universities continue to be bothered by disturbances it would mean that those in the teaching profession have not fulfilled their duties, the President said.

Despite the recent wave of campus unrest instigated by some radical students, he said, the great majority of students have been devoting themselves to their studies. Chon said it is this maturity of purpose that has forestalled the closing of certain campuses.

Korea, he said, is on the threshold of joining the ranks of the advanced countries because the universities have supplied qualified manpower to every sector, making such progress possible.

Even though the quantitative growth of universities in recent years has made great contributions to society, Chon said it has resulted in a decline in university education standards that has caused problems both on and off campus.

"According to survey by education specialists, our students study less than those in more industrialized countries. We must persevere to overtake them in 30 to 50 years," he said.

Concerning campus autonomy, Chon said sustained efforts should be rendered to stabilize the atmosphere on campuses.

He said faculty members must use patience in their efforts to resolve campus problems through a sincere dialogue with students.

CSO: 4100/146

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT BILL SOFTENED

SK200004 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] A subpanel of the National Assembly Defense Committee has worked out a compromise bill on the government-proposed draft of the National Resources Management Law with many of its controversial phrases modified after months of deliberation.

The nine-member subcommittee had a meeting Monday and agreed to change the name of the bill to the "Bill on the National Resources Management for Emergency" to clarify the purpose of the proposed legislation.

The phrase "in time of necessity" was changed to "war, calamity or other national emergencies," while those subject to the law were changed from "the Republic of Korean males in the 17-50 age group" to "those in the 20-50 age group who work with major organizations."

The government submitted the original bill to the National Assembly in October 1982. But, opposition parties strongly opposed the bill, alleging that it would infringe upon the basic rights of the people.

As the government-proposed bill was facing stiff opposition, the ruling Democratic Justice Party presented its own version of the bill to the house panel last 12 March, easing requirements for those to be affected by the proposed law. Ruling and opposition parties plan to pass the compromise bill during a special parliamentary sitting opening next Monday. The compromise bill would call for reducing the annual training period to 7 days from the 15 days proposed by the government.

It says that certain industrial firms would be required to stockpile their products so consumption would last as long as 3 months (versus 6 months in the government-proposed bill).

Rival parties agreed to add a new phrase to the original bill which would make it mandatory for the prime minister to inform the National Assembly without delay of an emergency plan.

Under the compromise bill, persons due to be placed under special management would be limited to medical doctors and holders of certain certificates and licenses.

Penalties would apply to persons violating the law and not their employers and proxies.

Ships, cars and other private property could be mobilized during a war or other security emergency.

Currently, national mobilization in event of emergencies is provided for by government decree.

CSO: 4100/146

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

CANDIDATES' DEPOSIT PLAN OPPOSED--Opposition parties appear puzzled about the idea of having candidates for national constituencies make a deposit. "It is most inconceivable that the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) has produced such a proposal," said Kim Mun-won, vice spokesman for the opposition Democratic Korea Party yesterday. Asked about the motive behind the proposal, a DJP spokesman said that the idea, if adopted, would help rid national constituency lawmakers, to be picked under the proportional representation system, of the sense of getting a "free ride." He pointed out that district candidates must bear huge campaign expenses, which total 500 million to 600 million won for many, in addition to deposits for their candidacy. It is no secret that popularly elected lawmakers tend to put a distance between themselves and national constituency lawmakers. Under the law, candidates are refunded their deposits, only when they get elected to the National Assembly. National constituency legislators comprise one third of the total parliamentary membership of 276. [Text] [SK160021 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Jun 84 p 4]

STUDENTS QUESTIONED FOR PRINTING LEAFLETS--Five Seoul National University students were questioned by police Wednesday for printing leaflets concerning students' community service programs during summer vacation. Kim Chong-sok, 22, a senior in the Oriental history department, Sin Yong-chin, 22, a senior in the sociology department, and three other students were taken to the Kwanak Police Station around 10 am. The students allegedly printed 600 leaflets at Sin's house in Shillim 10-dong, Kwanak-gu. [Text] [SK220118 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 Jun 84 p 8]

CSO: 4100/146

S. KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

PRESIDENT CHON'S SPEECH AT KOREA MILITARY ACADEMY

Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 31 Mar 84 pp 1-2

[Article: "When North Korean Puppets Stage Provocation, They Will Be Punished Beyond Recovery; President Chon Admonishes at Military Academy Commencement Ceremony: Take Thorough Precautions Against Guerrillas Being Sent to the South"]

[Text] On 30 March 1984, President Chon Tu-hwan pointed out: It is not improbable that the North Korean Communist Group, which last year haughtily staged the Burma assassination bombing incident and subsequent infiltration of armed communist guerrillas, may this time attempt to send on a large scale its special units to the south through air or underground tunnels." He then emphasized that "it is imperative for us to take a staunch precautionary posture in the face of the alarming movement of the North Korean Communist group which is stepping up the training of as many as 20-odd special guerrilla units in assault operation against the south." (For a gist of his speech, see page 2)

In the morning of that day, President Chon, accompanied by his wife Madame Yi Suncha, attended the commencement ceremony of the 40th class of the Military Academy and made statements cited above in an admonishing speech. He declared that "if they should again clumsily attempt to stage provocations, they would not be able to avoid paying the painful price of finding themselves in a state of being beyond recovery without fail; I am seriously warning them of this."

President Chon said: "In view of the situation in which the differences in the strength of the state between north and south Korea is becoming greater with each passing day, and the inferiority of theirs will become irreparable because of the events of the opening [in South Korea] of a general assembly meeting of the IMF (International Monetary Fund) next year, of the Asian Games in 1986, and of the Olympic Games in 1988, it is more probable than ever before that the North Korean Communist group will be tempted to scheme a fire play this year."

He went on to say: "If we correctly understand the status of security of today and wisely deal with it, we would rather be able to transform the

imminent years of crises and uneasiness into a momentum of building firm stability and peace." He then said regarding the prospect: "Although the North Korean Communist group is frantically making war preparations to invade the south, the time will come in the not too distant future when [North Korea] will be forced to give up its delusion of community unifying and [Korea] by means of military action in the long run because of our overwhelming superiority in the strength of the state."

On the assumption that "the very scheme of suppressing the enemy's intention and spirit of aggression and [thereby] preventing a war by securing the superiority in strength is a most excellent strategy of winning without fighting," he emphasized that "we must above all maintain the development of every field on the basis of political and social stability, must increase the strength of the state, and must make efforts to increase the strength for security."

President Chon said in an elucidating statement: "Needless to say, the reason why we are reinforcing our national defense posture and making preparations to a face a war is to safeguard peace." He then added: "Peace cannot be safeguarded simply by fearing a war and trying to avoid it. Peace efforts not based on strength are nothing but a slogan."

Prevent North Korean Puppets' Attempt To Invade by Securing Superiority in Power: A Gist of President Chon's Admonitory Speech.

Today's juncture at which you are about to leave for the posts assigned to you with buoyant hope and the sense of mission is the time when the crisis [threat] and uneasiness of war are being escalated more than ever before.

While the situation in Lebanon and the Iran-Iraq war are being intensified with the United States' presidential election coming near, the state of military confrontation between big powers is being more and more acute. Thus the circumstances are such that the personages concerned are openly expressing their fear that the world may now be on the eve of a world war.

Under such circumstances, the North Korean Communist group has been driven into a seriously tight corner because of its internal conflicts centering around the formation of an establishment of nepotic succession and, furthermore, of very serious economic difficulties and diplomatic failures that came one after another. Thus it is becoming more and more probably that [the group] will haughtily stage desperate venture schemes in an effort to break the deadlock.

However, I want to emphasize that if we correctly understand the status of security of today and wisely deal with it, we would be better able to transform the imminent years of crises and uneasiness into a momentum for building firm stability and peace.

The imbalance of military strength among big powers is gradually being straightened out. Thus, although the North Korean Communist Group is frantically making war preparations to invade the south, the time will come in the not distant future when [North Korea] will be forced to give up its delusion of communizing and unifying [Korea] by means of military action in the long run because of our overwhelming superiority in the strength of the state.

The jingoistic North Korean Communist group will never simply wait for such a situation change which is as plain as a pikestaff. There is no doubt that [the group] will stage provocations against the south by hook or by crook.

In particular, it is not less probable that the North Korean Communist group, which haughtily staged last year the Burma assassination bombing incident and subsequent infiltration of armed communist guerrillas, may this time attempt to send on a large scale its special units to the south through air or underground tunnels.

Therefore, it is imperative for us to take a precautionary posture in the face of the alarming movement of the North Korean Communist group which is stepping up the training of as many as 20-odd special guerrilla units in assault operation against the south.

Furthermore, I am hereby seriously warning them that if they should again clumsily attempt to stage provocations, they would not be able to avoid paying the painful price of finding themselves in a state of being beyond recovery without fail.

Needless to say, the reason why we are reinforcing our national defense posture and making preparations to face a war is that we must safeguard peace.

Peace cannot be safeguarded simply by fearing a war and trying to avoid it.

On the other hand, peace efforts not based on strength are nothing but a slogan.

The very scheme of suppressing the enemy's intention and spirit of aggression and [thereby] preventing a war by securing the superiority in strength is a most excellent strategy of winning without fighting.

Therefore, we must above all maintain the development of every field on the basis of political and social stability, must bring up the strength of the state, and must make efforts to increase strength for security.

You graduates who are about to leave for the posts assigned to you while pledging loyalty and devotion [to your country] are in the position of playing the nucleus role in reinforcing the fighting power of our forces.

It is hoped that you graduates will not only make efforts to build personality and improve command ability with which commanders should be equipped but also bring up your units as very strong ones which will win without fail in their fight against any enemies whatsoever.

Thus in the not distant future, when our national defense power suppresses the enemy's aggressive intention, we will overcome the years of crises, of difficulties and uneasiness, and will securely lay the foundation for peace and prosperity.

Finally, I pray that the fortune of war of you newly appointed officers will continue along with the glory of the fatherland, and again extend congratulations and words of encouragement for your ambitious future.

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CS0: 4107/162

S. KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

BRIEFS

IPI ASSEMBLY--Seoul, 9 Jun (YONHAP)--President-publisher of the YONHAP News Agency Chong Chong-sik Friday left for Stockholm to attend the General Assembly of the International Press Institute scheduled for the Swedish capital 10-17 June. Chong, who is concurrently serving as chairman of the IPI Korean National Committee, is scheduled to visit France and Japan on his way home. Chong is accompanied by Deputy Director of the International Department of the YONHAP News Agency Hyon So-hwan who is serving as secretary general of the IPI Korean National Committee. Chong will return home on 22 June. [Text] [SK110532 Seoul YONHAP in English 0040 GMT 3 Jun 84]

CSO: 4100/146

LOCALIZATION OF NUCLEAR POWER PLANT COMPONENTS DISCUSSED

Seoul NUCLEAR INDUSTRY in Korean No 4 1983 pp 8-13

[Article by Yi Pyong-hui, Atomic Power Standing Committee member of the Ministry of Science and Technology; "The Policy Direction and Concerns of Government with the Localization of Nuclear Power Plant Components in Korea"]

[Text] The phenomenon of lowered oil prices as a result of the recent oil glut may be said to be the result of the steady promotion and efforts of the policy for overcoming the need for petroleum through energy conservation and the development of alternative energy sources by all the countries of the world, including the advanced nations.

However, this is only a temporary phenomenon. In the long term, based on the assumption that limited oil resources will be depleted in 30 years, the discrepancy between supply and demand will cause oil prices to rise. In light of this trend, large oil-burning thermal power generation will lose its economic advantage and the construction of new oil-burning thermal power stations will become economically unfeasible.

Nuclear power, which has developed as the main alternative energy source, is not only far advantageous in terms of an available resource as well as economy, but also has such merits as being safer and more reliable than the thermal power generation method. It also requires much less indirect social investment, and is advantageous in terms of management and environmental protection. In addition, nuclear power is a low-cost, clean energy source, and its use is as much as 400 times more efficient as that of petroleum. If commercial nuclear power generation technology and the already developed and proven fast-breeder reactor technology are used, nuclear power will become a source of energy that will supply electric power for more than 1,000 years. If technology to utilize nuclear fusion energy that is now being developed is proven effective, it is not too much to anticipate that the energy problem of mankind will be solved.

Given this condition, especially in our country with inadequate resources, it is a natural conclusion that nuclear power should become the major source of energy.

However, nuclear power generation may entail accidental leakage of radioactive materials that may cause widespread radioactive contamination as in the case of the Three Mile Island nuclear power station accident. For this reason, safety measures for nuclear power must be given top priority which is not the case in thermal power generation. Therefore, a high level of design standards, including treatment of radiation injury, manufacturing technology, strict material standards, and the enforcement of a high quality warranty system are required. The prolongation of the construction period of nuclear power stations and the limited amount of allowable exposure to radiation for workers during repair necessitate strict standards for repair work. Thus, nuclear power generation also has a disadvantage in that a long period of time is required for necessary repairs.

1. Necessity

In the 5th five-year economic development plan the development of electric power sources that do not depend on petroleum is receiving priority. According to the medium and long-range energy supply and demand plan and prospects, a shortage of domestic resources will make it necessary to depend on imports to meet major demands. The dependency on imported energy will increase from 74.5 percent in 1982 to the 89 percent level in the year 2000. However, in energy supply, dependency on petroleum will be drastically reduced from 57.9 percent to the 32 percent level in the year 2000. In contrast, nuclear power use is expected to increase from 2 percent in 1982 to 21 percent at the end of the century.

Accordingly, when non-oil using electric power resources, including nuclear power, is developed in accordance with the plan, the dependency of electric power sources on petroleum will be reduced from 70 percent in 1982, to 60 percent in 1983, to 37 percent in 1986, and then to 16.7 percent in 1991. On the other hand, nuclear power generation facilities will increase each year, about one 900 MWe unit. At this rate, it is expected that nuclear power generation facilities will provide 27 percent of the total capacity in 1986, about 40 percent in 1991, and as much as some 60 percent in the year 2000.

In order to respond to the conditions of the world economy and some uncertain factors, the 5th five-year economic development plan has been recently revised and supplemented. The new emphasis is on continuous growth in export and domestic demand for further consolidation of the required foundation for stable growth, as well as on positive steps toward the reduction of foreign debts for the cultivation of our own economic growth. To attain this goal, continuous efforts are to be made for raising international competitiveness of our industry and the rationalization of our industrial structure by improving technological innovation and productivity and by strengthening the quality control and quality guarantee systems.

Special emphasis is placed in local development through applications of technology and innovation in order actively to reduce foreign debts and to upgrade and rationalize industrial structure. As a result of this, high-efficiency material and equipment that had been dependent on imports are being replaced, to a large extent, by domestic products.

Since local development of nuclear power leads to a vast reduction of foreign debts, to the improvement of the balance of international payments, and to the improvement of domestic industrial nuclear technology, it will greatly increase secondary benefits. Moreover, with the timely supply of machinery and material, it will shorten the period of construction engineering and reduce construction costs. With prompt local procurement of maintenance parts, it will maximize improvement of the operational rate and the optimal level of stocks so as to supply stable, low-cost electric power. It will also reduce dependency for the supply of equipment and material from overseas sources and greatly improve energy self-sufficiency, and thereby contribute to national security from many perspectives.

Accordingly, in order to consolidate further a stable foundation for economic growth with the stable supply of energy through reduced foreign debts and increased energy self-sufficiency, local development of nuclear power equipment and material is necessary.

2. Working Conditions

Compared with other types of thermal power generation, equipment and material used in nuclear power generation are subject, for long periods of time during the design period, to radiation damage under high temperatures and pressures. Accordingly, the selection of equipment and material must be clearly designated as to the circumstances under which they are to be used in the nuclear reactor.

A significant difference between standard production and that material made for nuclear fueled generators is that it is to be used under neutron, charged particles, and the gamma ray exposure. Because of such special conditions, characteristics that nuclear reactor material must bear are thought to be generally as follows:

- 1) Material must allow little absorption of neutrons, and must be suitable to measures of neutron economy.
- 2) Material must maintain excellent physical properties under high temperature and must demonstrate little expansion and fatigue during short and long periods of use.
- 3) Material must show little property change or a small degradation rate due to radiation and, in particular, it must not become fragile under high temperature.
- 4) Material must have weak chemical reaction to coolants, and it must be corrosion and oxidation resistant.
- 5) Material must have good heat conductivity and a low expansion rate.
- 6) Material must have good workability and weldability, and must have high reliability.
- 7) Coating tube material must have a high compatibility with fuel core material and fission products under high temperature.

Of the foregoing conditions, important ones are irradiation characteristics, mechanical property and manufacturing workability. No matter how good other characteristics may be, unless the above three conditions are met, material is not suitable for manufacturing equipment and material.

Accordingly, equipment and supplies for nuclear power stations must meet high quality nuclear standards. This material is subject to strict quality standards from manufacturing to installation. Material must withstand such harsh conditions as high temperature, high pressure, humidity, water pressure, earthquake, friction, explosion, fire, vibration and radiation. Equipment and material must perform their functions without accident for a specific period of time, and they must provide continuous operation as set forth in their specified life-time.

It is the ASME [American Society of Mechanical Engineers] Code's Section III that stipulates inclusion of these required conditions at the time of designing and manufacturing of this equipment and materials. This section generally applies to design, manufacturing, installation, testing, and inspection of pressure vessels, piping, pumps, and valves that are included in coolants, as well as pressure limits in light water reactor systems, equipment and material. It also spells out the technical standards of nuclear power components. In addition to this, there are such technical standards as ANSI [American National Standards Institute], ASME, IEEE [Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers] RDT [Reed Tool Co] of the United States, as well as RCCM [expansion unknown] and RCCE [Regional Congress of Construction Employers] of France.

Working Conditions of Nuclear Reactor Material

Reactor Type		Light Water Reactor	Fast Breeder Reactor	High temperature Gas Cooled Reactor
Chemical Environment		Water, Steam	Liquid Sodium	Helium
Maximun Temperature of Material (C°)	Core Material	300-400	600-700	750-1,000
	Structural Material	260-300	400-600	450-800
Radiation Environment		Mainly thermal neutron	Mainly fast neutron (about 1 Mev)	Mainly thermal neutron
Neutron irradiation (n/cm ²)	Core Material	10 ²⁰ -10 ²¹	10 ²² -10 ²³	10 ²⁰ -10 ²¹
	Strucutal Material	10 ¹⁸ -10 ²⁰	10 ²⁰ -10 ²¹	10 ¹⁸ -10 ¹⁹

3. Technological and Economic Validity

When such strict technical standards are applied and quality production is guaranteed, the reliability of nuclear power stations can be guaranteed.

Quality standards were introduced into the nuclear power field in 1970 when the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission (USAEC) established 10CFR50 Appendix B (Standards of Quality Guarantee of Nuclear Power Stations) as a legal basis for requiring nuclear power entrepreneurs and equipment and material suppliers to provide quality guarantees on their products.

The aforementioned standards are further divided into quality standards for 18 items that are applicable to all systems, equipment and material related to safety in the use of nuclear power. The standards were revised and supplemented in 1971 and 1975. These standards are widely applied in countries that have introduced U.S. nuclear power technology, and we also apply those standards. Accordingly, only if we have the necessary production facilities, the secure technology and technicians and are able thoroughly to guarantee these essential 18 items during the processes of design, material procurement, manufacturing, installation, operation and inspection, can we produce nuclear power equipment and materials.

In the latter half of the 1970's, our nuclear power industry began to produce equipment and material. Our nuclear power industry produced sporadically and individually nonnuclear-standard iron rods, cast-steel products, and plate materials as subcontractors for foreign contractors. Therefore, our products remained unchanged in terms of value added or technological innovation. However, as a part of the promotion of localization of power generating equipment, the local development of nuclear power generating facilities was also attempted in response to the upgrading and rationalization policy for our industrial structure. In 1981, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry formulated the localization plan for nuclear power equipment and material in terms of items and years as a part of the 5-year plan. It also linearized 36 specialized firms, including the Korea Heavy Industries Company, to provide great impetus for the application of high technology and the systematization of planned production.

In the meantime our nuclear power industry has reached a level whereby such important components as pressure vessels, steam generators and pressurizers can be manufactured due to our accumulated experience and improved technological capability. However, it is true that unless our manufacturing phases include the benefits of applied technology at each step, we will not be able to produce individual units because we lack the capability for basic design at this time. Accordingly, our basic design capability must be improved rapidly.

Because of its special nature, nuclear power enterprises may be carried out only by those who are permitted to do so in accordance with the Nuclear Power Law. Articles 37 through 39 of the Nuclear Power Law stipulate permit, criteria for permit, and inspection procedures for the production of nuclear reactors and related facilities. Section 1 of Article 38 (the criteria for permits) stipulates technological capability concerning attaining necessary technological capability" as part of the detailed regulations for implementation of the law.

The Ministry of Science and Technology Announcement No 83-2, dated 19 July of this year, stipulated the "standards for the technological capability and the quality guarantee plan related to a permit for production work." In it, the standard for production facilities, technology, technical manpower and quality standards have been established. This allows for the granting of formal permits for the production of nuclear power equipment and material in accordance with the Nuclear Power Law.

As local development capability is achieved, nuclear power generating technology will be completely applied, a partial independent energy sufficiency will be achieved through the establishment of applied technology. The reduction of the construction engineering period and improved maintenance and management will be possible through the timely supply of parts. With this, low-cost electric power will be supplied with reliability through improvement of the operating rate. As this will strengthen the foundation for the growth of our national economy, this will lead to the reduction of our foreign debts and the upgrading of industrial structure. This will also strengthen international competition and contribute greatly to our national security.

As the technological and economic validity of local development has such important significance, it requires no further discussion. But where should we set a suitable localization rate and how should we develop policy for the attainment of the goals?

As a reference, in the case of Japan, in about 1955 with the five nuclear power groups including Mitsubishi, Heavy Industries, Hitachi, and Toshiba at the center, specialized linearization was begun. They are different from us in the following points.

First, since the scale of its nuclear power generation plan is far larger than ours, Japan was able to form nuclear power groups by the type of reactor for localization of pressurized water reactors, boiling water reactors, and equipment and material. In this method they were able to prepare them for specialization.

Secondly, Japan moved forcefully and introduced software technology in design and engineering in the early phases. For about 10 years, the government and private enterprise jointly applied, improved and studied it.

In this process, they achieved vast technological experience through basic research and development in such fields as nuclear engineering, reactor physics, thermal hydraulic dynamics, strength of materials and in identifying the characteristics of nuclear reactor material. On this foundation, Japan experienced an orderly growth in the construction and operation of a test reactor as well as a demonstration reactor. Then, in the latter part of the 1960's, Japan entered a period of steady local development.

Thirdly, as Japan expanded its level of technology in related industries, including thermal power generating facilities and related metal materials, Japan was able to achieve the local development of nuclear power equipment and material on a scale that could support a nuclear power industry adequately.

Table. Localization of Equipment for Japanese Nuclear Power Stations

〈表〉日本原子力発電所 機器國産化

(1) 會社名	(2) 發電所名	(3) 國產 化率 (%)	(4) 主契約者	(5)機 器 製 作 者			
				(6) 原 子 爐 系	(7) 壓 力 容 器	(8) 燃 料 體	(9) 蒸 氣 發 生 器
(10) 日本原子力 發 電	東(17)海 (18)" 第二 (19)敷 賀 1	35 51 55	GEC/SC GE, 日立 (41) GE	GEC GE GE	富 士 (84) GE B & W / (85)	BNFL GE/GETSCO GE/GETSCO	- - -
(11) 東京電力	福島第一原子力(20) (21)" 2 (22)" 3 (23)" 4 (24)" 5 (25)" 6 (26) 福島第二原子力 1	56 53 91 91 93 63 98	GE GE, 東芝(42) 東 芝(43) 日 立(44) 東 芝(45) GE, 東芝(46) 東 芝(47)	GE GE, 東芝(62) 東 芝(63) 日 立(64) 東 芝(65) GE, 東芝(66) 東 芝(67)	GE (86) 石川島播磨重工 (87) 石川島播磨重工 (88) 日立 (89) 石川島播磨重工 (90) 石川島播磨重工 (91) 石川島播磨重工 (92) 石川島播磨重工	GE JNF JNF JNF JNF JNF JNF	- - - - - - -
(12) 中部電力	浜岡原子力(27) 1 (28)" 2	90 94	東 芝(48) 東芝, 日立(49)	東 芝(68) 東 芝(69)	石川島播磨重工 石川島播磨重工	JNF JNF	- -
(13) 關西電力	美 (29) 浜 1 (30)" 2 (31)" 3 (32) 高 浜 1 (33)" 2 (34) 大 阪 1 (35) " 2	62 76 97 73 95 85 87	WH/三菱原子力工業 三菱原子力工業 三 菱 商 事 WH/三菱商事 三 菱 商 事 WH/三菱商事 WH/三菱商事	WH/三菱重工 三菱重工/WH 三菱重工 (72) WH/三菱重工 三菱重工/WH WH WH	CE (94) 三 菱 重 工 (95) 三 菱 重 工 (96) 三 菱 重 工 (97) 三 菱 重 工 (98) 三 菱 重 工 (99) 三 菱 重 工	WH WH (105) 三菱原子燃料 WH (106) 三菱原子燃料 WH WH	CE 三菱重工 (111) 三菱重工 (112) WH 三菱重工 (113) WH 三菱重工 (114)
(14) 中國電力	島根原子力(36) 1	93	日 立 (57)	日 立 (75)	日 (100) 立	JNF	-
(15) 四國電力	伊 方(37) 1 (38) " 2	94 99	三 菱 重 工 三 菱 重 工	三 菱 重 工 三 菱 重 工	三 菱 重 工 三 三菱重工	三菱原子燃料 三菱原子燃料	三菱重工 (115) 三菱重工 (116)
(16) 九州電力	玄海原子力(39) 1 (40) 2	87 99	三 菱 重 工 三 菱 重 工	三 菱 重 工 三 菱 重 工 三菱原子力工業 三 菱 重 工 三 菱 重 工 三菱原子力工業	三 菱 重 工 (104) 三 菱 重 工 (110) 三 菱 重 工	三菱原子燃料 三菱原子燃料	三菱重工 (117) 三菱重工 (118)

(119) (註) 國産化率(%) = $\frac{\text{國內製作機器額}}{\text{機器總額}} \times 100$

(120) (資料: 原子力年報 1982. 10. 日本原子力委員會刊)

Key on following page

[Key from previous page]

Key:

1. Company
2. Power Station
3. Localization rate (percent)
4. Main contractors
5. Equipment manufacturers
6. Reactor system
7. Pressure vessel
8. Fuel
9. Steam generator
10. Japan Atomic Power Generation
11. Tokyo Electric Power
12. Chubu Electric Power
13. Kansai Electric Power
14. Chugoku Electric Power
15. Shikoku Electric Power
16. Kyushu Electric Power
17. Tokai
18. Tokai No 2
19. Tsuruga No 1
20. Fukushima First Nuclear Power No 1
21. Fukushima First Nuclear Power No 2
22. Fukushima First Nuclear Power No 3
23. Fukushima First Nuclear Power No 4
24. Fukushima First Nuclear Power No 5
25. Fukushima First Nuclear Power No 6
26. Fukushima Second Nuclear Power No 1
27. Hamaoka Nuclear Power No 1
28. Hamaoka Nuclear Power No 2
29. Mihama No 1
30. Mihama No 2
31. Mihama No 3
32. Takahama No 1
33. Takahama No 2
34. Oii No 1
35. Oii No 2
36. Shimane Nuclear Power No 1
37. Ikata No 1
38. Ikata No 2
39. Genkai Nuclear Power No 1
40. Genkai Nuclear Power No 2
41. GE/Hitachi
42. GE/Toshiba
43. Toshiba
44. Hitachi
45. Toshiba
46. GE/Toshiba
47. Toshiba
48. Toshiba
49. Toshiba-Hitachi
50. WH/Mitsubishi Nuclear Power Industry

[Key continued on next
page]

[key continued from previous page]

51. Mitsubishi Nuclear Power Industry
52. Mitsubishi
53. Mitsubishi Corporation
54. Mitsubishi Corporation
55. WH/Mitsubishi Corporation
56. WH/Mitsubishi Corporation
57. Hitachi
58. Mitsubishi Heavy Industries
59. Mitsubishi Heavy Industries
60. Mitsubishi Heavy Industries
61. Mitsubishi Heavy Industries
62. GE/Toshiba
63. Toshiba
64. Hitachi
65. Toshiba
66. GE/Toshiba
67. Toshiba
68. Toshiba
69. Toshiba
70. Mitsubishi Heavy Industries
71. Mitsubishi Heavy Industries/WH
72. Mitsubishi Heavy Industries
73. WH/Mitsubishi Heavy Industries
74. Mitsubishi Heavy Industries/WH
75. Hitachi
76. Mitsubishi Heavy Industries
77. Mitsubishi Heavy Industries
78. Mitsubishi Heavy Industries
79. Mitsubishi Electric
80. Mitsubishi Nuclear Power Industry
81. Mitsubishi Heavy Industries
82. Mitsubishi Electric
83. Mitsubishi Nuclear Power Industry
84. Fuji
85. B & W/Hitachi
86. Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries
87. Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries
88. Hitachi
89. Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries
90. Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries
91. Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries
92. Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries
93. Harima Heavy Industries
94. Mitsubishi Heavy Industries
95. Mitsubishi Heavy Industries
96. Mitsubishi Heavy Industries
97. Mitsubishi Heavy Industries
98. Mitsubishi Heavy Industries
99. Mitsubishi Heavy Industries
100. Hitachi

[Key continued on next page]

[Key continued from previous page]

101. Mitsubishi Heavy Industries
102. Mitsubishi Heavy Industries
103. Mitsubishi Heavy Industries
104. Mitsubishi Heavy Industries
105. Mitsubishi Nuclear Fuel
106. Mitsubishi Nuclear Fuel
107. Mitsubishi Nuclear Fuel
108. Mitsubishi Nuclear Fuel
109. Mitsubishi Nuclear Fuel
110. Mitsubishi Nuclear Fuel
111. Mitsubishi Heavy Industries
112. Mitsubishi Heavy Industries
113. Mitsubishi Heavy Industries
114. Mitsubishi Heavy Industries
115. Mitsubishi Heavy Industries
116. Mitsubishi Heavy Industries
117. Mitsubishi Heavy Industries
118. Mitsubishi Heavy Industries
119. Note: Localization rate (5) = $\frac{\text{Locally produced Equipment Amount}}{\text{Total Equipment Amount}}$
120. Source: Annual Nuclear Power Bulletin, 1982, No 10, published by the Japan Atomic Energy Commission

Compared to Japan, the scale of our plan for nuclear power generation is far smaller. Consequently, the market for localized demand is small, and our technology and foundation for related industries is also small and undeveloped. Thus, only if we can more effectively overcome difficult conditions, can we expect substantial localization and achieve the anticipated results.

4. Policy Direction

Of total nuclear power investment costs, that of equipment and material is about 40 percent. Thus, the reduction of foreign debts through local development is quite large. What is more important is the effect of self-sufficiency in nuclear power generation technology. With the attainment of technological self-sufficiency, the creation of adequate demand for equipment and material is possible and its localization can be achieved. To understand technological self-sufficiency in the field of nuclear power through local development in the instance of Japan, we have compiled an example.

In terms of the localization rate of the light water reactor in Japan, as can be seen in the Genkai Nuclear Power's unit No 2 and the Fukushima Nuclear Power's unit No 1, Mitsubishi Heavy Industries and Toshiba achieved almost complete localization, 99 percent and 98 percent respectively for the pressurized water reactor and the boiling water reactor. Their operating rates were lower compared to those of Europe and U.S. units several years ago, but they now register higher results.

In contrast to such developments and conditions, our goals lie in improving the safety, reliability and economy of nuclear power by promoting self-sufficiency in nuclear power generating technology and in accelerating the localization of equipment and material. In order to achieve such goals within a short period of time under current difficult conditions, top priority must first be given in nuclear power enterprises to the attaining of technological potential so that government research and development agencies and private enterprise jointly and vigorously promote technological development, especially the basic design capability of NSSS [Nuclear Steam System Supply].

Secondly, in the development of nuclear power technology we must take maximum use of latent domestic manpower and facility capability through their participation in nuclear power enterprises, and promote an increase in cooperation among industry, academia, and the laboratory in an efficient and typical manner.

Thirdly, in order to accelerate local development of nuclear power equipment, material and fuel, we must make essential technology transfer a basic condition at the time of introducing nuclear power concurrently with the development of local technology. At the same time, through expanded cooperation in technology with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) as well as with advanced nuclear nations we must acquire essential technological capability, and develop basic plans for localization in order to promote it effectively and efficiently.

5. Tasks

In accordance with established policy goals and objectives, we have many difficult tasks that we must fulfill rapidly.

First, the comprehensive plan for local development of nuclear power equipment and material must be formulated on firm technological research and development and in the magnitude that can achieve nuclear technology capability. Pursuant to this, the division of labor among government, research and development agencies, academia, and private enterprise must be clearly defined for mutual support and cooperation.

Secondly, since software flows from the ability of scientists and technicians in research and development as well as a high degree of technological capability, the improvement of independent technological capability must be maximized through practical participation concurrently with the development of nuclear power technology.

Thirdly, we must assimilate, improve, and stabilize technological standards and a quality assurance system to establish quickly a national approval system of quality production so as to improve the safety, reliability, and economy of nuclear power generation.

In order to progress steadily toward such important tasks, revision of the Atomic Power Law is in progress which will improve the comprehensive coordinating functions for nuclear power enterprise through support of the Atomic Power Committee.

S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

NUCLEAR POWER GENERATION AS HIGH TECH CHALLENGE DESCRIBED

Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 23 Feb 84 p 9

[Text] As the plan for energy self-sufficiency has materialized in the form of nuclear power, our country advanced from 18th place in the world ranking in 1978, the first year of nuclear power generation in our country, to 14th place in 1983. Our country is expected to be within the top 10 in 6 years. To that degree, has the "third fire" grown in our country.

310 Reactors in Operation in 25 Countries

As of the end of 1983 worldwide figures show 310 reactors in operation in 25 countries, including the United States (82 units), France (32 units), the Soviet Union (40 units) and Japan (25 units).

In Korea, three units--Unit 1 at Kori (completed in April 1978), Unit 2 at Kori (completed in July 1983), and Unit 1 at Wolsong (completed in April 1984)--are in operation. Total generation capacity is 1.916 million kw (kilowatts). The share of nuclear power generated of total domestic power produced is 14.6 percent. Six light water reactors with 0.95 million kw capacity each are under construction at Kori (Nuclear Power Units 5 and 6), at Yonggwang (Nuclear Power Units 7 and 8, and at Ulchin (Nuclear Power Units 9 and 10) respectively. At the end of 1986 when Unit 7 will be completed, the share will rise to 26.4 percent. In September 1989, when Unit 10 will be completed, the share will increase to 35.8 percent.

A long-term power source development plan after 1991 is expected to be formulated around the end of this June. Director Kim Se-chong of the Nuclear Power Development Section of the Ministry of Energy Resources, expressed his outlook, "Even at that time, nuclear power and bituminous coal will be the two major pillars of energy sources."

Contribution to Long-Term Energy Supply

Since nuclear power development is a complex task, involving not only a stable and long-term supply of energy but also design, manufacturing, construction, and operation, it has enormous ripple effects in technological fields, and its local development is necessary in improvement in the balance of international payments.

In the early stage, Korea was totally dependent on foreign technology because it has insignificant and weak technological foundation. Through the accumulation of experience and through improvement in contract formats, Korea has been improving its local application by stages.

Accordingly, prospects for the 1990 time frame are that technology will be established in most fields, including the execution of construction engineering which is in the stage of independence, as well as in design, equipment and material as well as nuclear fuel.

Since related research, such on safety, is a priority at the Korea Energy Research Laboratory, this will support the localization efforts.

Subcontracting and the Korea Electric Power Corporation

All the three units currently in operation were constructed on a turn-key basis. Beginning with Unit 5, the format was changed to let the Korean Electric Power Corporation exercise initiative and issue divided orders. With this, foreign equipment and material suppliers were obligated to implement a certain level of localization. Beginning with Units 11 and 12 to be ordered sometime next year, domestic firms will become primary contractors, and the Korea Heavy Industries Corporation has already been designated as the machinery and equipment maker.

The Korea Heavy Industries Corporation, which has 6 unit factories including a machine factory and a forging factory, has the capacity of supplying two units of 0.95 million kw class nuclear power generators per year. It has received as many as ten kinds of formal approval from ASME (American Society of Mechanization Engineering) which is a quality guarantor of nuclear power machinery and equipment.

The localization of nuclear power generation machinery and equipment is being promoted by dividing them into the first system, the nuclear steam supply system (NSSS); the second system, turbines and generators (T-G); and the auxiliary equipment system (BOP).

In the case of NSSS, the localization of main machinery and equipment, including pressure vessels, steam generators and pressurizers has been partially achieved. Thus the local application rate is expected to be 10 percent for Units 5 and 6, 21 percent for Units 7 and 8, and 28 percent for Units 9 and 10. An increase to 50 percent for Units 11 and 12 is expected.

Directors Min Pyong-ton (in charge of the nuclear power projects of the Korea Heavy Industries Corporation) stated, "Beginning in the latter part of the 1980's, we will be able to manufacture the majority of machinery and equipment needed except those that require high levels of technology and additional facilities (such as nuclear reactor coolant pumps, control rods and drive devices).

In the case of T-G, the localization rate is designed to reach 11 percent at first for Units 5 and 6, and it will rise to as much as 56 percent for Units 11 and 12. The localization rate of auxiliary equipment such as motors, tanks, and heat exchangers is being improved by concentrating on specialization by category. The target is from 33.2 percent for Units 5 and 6 to 63 percent for Units 11 and 12.

Standardization of Reactor Types Under Way

Architectural engineering (AE) is a field in which an agency with a centralized role is needed in design and operation of nuclear power which creates safe, efficient and economical power generation, construction and a management system that handles design to operation phases. The Korea Power Engineering Corporation (KPEC) is the main organization in this field.

KPEC has jointly participated with its 80 some members, with the Bechtel team of the United States in Unit 5 through Unit 8, and with over 40 of its members with the Framton team of France in Units 9 and 10. In the later units KPEC will participate as the prime contractor in the AE field.

The localization rate of design will be from 26.1 percent for Units 5 and 6 to the 77 percent level for Units 11 and 12.

Since last year KPEC has also undertaken the task of standardizing reactor types. Dr Kang Ch'ang-mu (Deputy Director of the Advanced Electric Power Technology Institute) elaborated on the plan by saying, "By the end of the first half of this year we will complete the conceptual design, and during the following 2 years, the basic design. During the following 4 years, detailed design will be promoted by stages. Thus, by 1989 we will complete standard designs to meet our particular needs."

Alternative Fuel Will Be Supplied in 1989

The nuclear fuel needed for nuclear power station development has been contracted for with foreign suppliers for 10 to 30 years. Given the condition in our country, namely that it is poor in national resources, the localization of nuclear fuel for the purpose of steady supply and economy of fuel is one of the necessary tasks.

In the meantime, the Taedok Engineering Center of the Korea Energy Research Institute has equipped itself with a 10-ton per year scale nuclear fuel processing test laboratory as well as refining and conversion facilities in order to develop nuclear fuel processing technology independently.

Last year the center tested the nuclear fuel for the heavy water reactor at a Canadian material test reactor with the result that the fuel was evaluated as safe for commercial purposes.

It is planned that during this year 24 units of locally produced bundles will be loaded into the reactor at Wolsong.

On the other hand, in regard to the nuclear fuel for the light-water reactors which form the bulk of nuclear power reactors in Korea, the Korea Nuclear Fuel Corporation established in 1982 has introduced advanced technology to build a commercial plant for the annual production of 200 tons (for 10 light water reactors per year). As a result, beginning in 1989 alternate locally produced nuclear fuel is scheduled to be supplied.

More Than Sixty Times More Efficient Compared to Earlier Types

The next generation of nuclear reactors, for the maximum use of nuclear fuel is the fast-breeder reactor (FBR) which has more than sixty-fold efficiency compared to earlier types.

Europe and other countries have experience in operating more than 20 test and demonstration reactor units. The Super Phoenix (1.5 million kw), the first commercial FBR under construction in France, will be in operation early next year. Preparations for construction of an improved version, the Super Phoenix II (1.5 million kw), is underway.

Dr Cho Man (Director of the FBR Laboratory of the Korea Energy Research Institute), who has continuously accumulated technology related to FBR, has expressed his outlook that we, too, must undertake the construction of an FBR in the year 2000 in view of the conditions prevailing in our country, and he emphasized that we must increase the accumulation of technology through concentrating on the Super Phoenix II.

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S.KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

KAIST TO ESTABLISH GENETIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 20 Mar 84 p 7

[Article by reporter Chong Il-song: "Genetic Engineering Institute To Be Established at Taedok; Institute of Science and Technology To Develop It In a 4-Year Plan Until 1987; 'Frontier' Technology To Be Developed By Unifying Organization For Cooperation Between Industrial and Academic Circles; Seedlings Preservation Facilities, And Others To be Included; Training of Scarce Manpower Is Urgent"]

[Text] A genetic engineering research institute is to be built in the Taedok Research Building Complex in South Ch'ungch'ong Province. The Office of Science and Technology [OST] has decided to build "The Korean Genetics Engineering Research Institute" at the Taedok site (5,000 p'yong) of the Ministry of Science and Technology by 1987 on a 4-year program starting this year at a total construction cost of 6.88 billion won.

Facilities designed to support this research, including a gene bank and sterile experimental facilities, will be installed in this institute and 216 expert researchers will be stationed there.

As the first step of this plan, beginning this year the Genetic Engineering Research Center attached to the Ministry of Science and Technology--an already existing facility--will be utilized until next year to secure research manpower which is now scarce. Fundamental educational and research facilities for genetic engineering will be expanded, and some basic plans incidental to the construction of the research institute will be developed.

In addition, radioactive material-handling facilities and material production and supply facilities will be established and the gene preservation facilities for seedlings will be prepared.

The construction portion of the research complex will begin in the second half of 1986 and will be completed in 1987.

Furthermore, the OST is planning to install research facilities at the institute at a cost of 2 billion won which will include the purchase of research library materials. It is estimated by the OST that the total construction and operational cost will be defrayed through 1987. This will include personnel expenses, project expenses, and operational expenses for a total budget of 18,875,000,000 won.

National level policy makers for the project have given a breakdown of the budget as follows: this year, 74 million won will be spent; in 1985, 2.74 billion won; in 1986, 7.815 billion won; and in 1987, 7.58 billion won [as published].

In the future, the genetics engineering research institute will effectively carry out the work of developing core and peripheral technology designed to train and secure high caliber personnel for genetic engineering and it will also support research and development in the field of industry. Furthermore, it will exert efforts to apply new technology to industry and will play the role of a centralized organization for coordination among industry, academic circles, and research facilities. Accordingly, major facilities of the research institute will be open to the public so that industry, members of the academic community and other research organizations will be able to utilize the institute.

The institute will concentrate on basic research in molecular biology, cytobiology, immunology, and physiology. In material and basic technology, it will work on assembling genetic resources, fusing cells, and developing nucleus replacement. In the field of applied and industrial utilization, major objectives will be medicines, energy resources, environment, and agricultural chemicals.

The organization of the institute is such that three departments and one office--the Department of Applied and Developmental Research, the Department of Basic Research for the project, the Department of Research Support and the Office of Administration--will be placed under the director of the Institute. The Advisory Committee, the Research Review Committee, and their subcommittees will be established and operated. Last week, the OST developed this format for the Korean Genetics Engineering Research Institute and submitted it in report to the National Assembly.

On the question of whether the genetics engineering research institute should be placed under civilian or government leadership, industrial circles and the government have been sharply divided on this issue. In the long run, it seems that the institute will be placed under government leadership.

An official of the OST said: "In advanced foreign countries, too, genetic engineering research institutes have been established. The material research projects that have been developed there have often been made available to universities and research institutes. It has, therefore, been decided that the Institute will be established under government leadership so that it may assume the role of a center which would exercise control over research institutes of universities and those of industry and exchange study materials with them."

However, there are still many difficult problems that must be solved prior to the establishment of the genetics engineering institute.

Dr Cho Wan-kyu (chairman of the General Federation of Science and Technology) of Seoul National University stressed that "there is a serious shortage of professional manpower in genetics engineering research." He revealed that at

present the number of higher intellects in this country who are capable of effectively conducting genetic engineering research is in the neighborhood of 10. He then said, regarding future prospects: "However, taking advantage of the genetic engineering research boom, many students have recently gone abroad to receive training. So, in at least 5 years, the number of professional researchers will increase to approximately 100."

Regarding why the OST decided to build a new independent building for the institute by 1987, although there are financial reasons, it has been revealed that the basic reasons are those stated above.

Therefore, the OST is planning to organize, as the first step, facilities for research, including the training of personnel, by utilizing fully the genetic engineering center attached to the Ministry of Science and Technology and then to expand research functions of the center into the genetic engineering research institute. Furthermore, it has been decided that the function of genetic engineering research will be assigned also to the Ginseng and Tobacco Research Institute, which has been moved to Taedok, South Ch'ungch'ong Province. Through that, the research boom will be promoted.

Furthermore, the OST has also drawn up regulations governing the implementation of a law for the promotion of genetic engineering and at present is consulting with concerned offices and ministries.

7989

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S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT PLANNING FOR 1984 OUTLINED

Seoul CHONJA CHINHUNG in Korea Vol 4 No 1 Jan 84 pp 13-16

[Article by Jung-Dock Kim]

[Text] 1. Introduction

The Institute of Korean Electronic Technology was established in 1976 amid the following background which reflects the intent of the government: the growth of the domestic electronic industry during the first, second and third 5-year economic development plans resulted in a labor-intensive structure based on the introduction of basic technology and on equipment procurement so that it lacks the capacity to develop more advanced technology. Therefore, it did not meet the newly recognized need to strengthen our competitiveness in the international market as labor costs increase and we encounter competition from other developing countries. The institute is to function as a supplier of that high technology needed to develop our electronic industry into a strategic one for the export market as well as to provide research and development capacity for applying advanced technology to our domestic needs. The institute is able to meet the need for development of semi-conductor and computer technology for a variety of future industries. Finally, the institute will serve the goal of the country to search for a breakthrough toward the independence of electronic technology and in building an advanced fatherland.

The end of 1983 will be the seventh anniversary of the birth of the institute. Officials and staff of the institute have developed the organization and its systems to create an environment conducive to research and that can overcome small and large internal or external problems. We also have focused on solving national tasks such as strengthening the structure of our domestic electronic industry into a more advanced stage in a short time through the development of the latest electronic technology, semiconductors, in the computer field.

However, the reality is that while our independence in technology is developing, technologically advanced countries keep their advantage by failing to supply them to us or asking high prices for obsolete technology which restricts, our own development.

In the process of industrialization, we have become acutely aware of the need for technological independence. Electronic technology has a very high turn-over

rate due to rapid technological innovation, and without a firm technological foundation, the import of foreign technologies is only of short range value since the new technology quickly becomes obsolete, a new one has to be imported, a process as simple as that of flowers dying when the plant is uprooted.

Computer and semiconductor industries require especially, require large investment. Due to rapid technological innovation, the speed and timing of developing technology have a great bearing upon economy of investment.

Considering other characteristics of this field, such as the need for highly trained manpower, concerted efforts between the private sector and the government are necessary in the selection of products to be developed, introduction of technology, research and development, training of technicians and efficiency of investment.

2. Tasks and Aspirations of Technological Development in 1984

The goal is to export \$6.5 billion of electronic products by the end of 1986, the last year of the fifth 5-year economic development plan for the electronic industry. The year of 1984 is the third year of the ambitious 5-year plan and will be a foundation for the 1990's during which technological independence goals expect to be realized.

As a central body for the technological development of micro-electronics and software, the mission of our institute during this period is especially important. The institute will initiate long and mid-term research and development projects and function as the center of their development and implementation. In terms of organizational structure, the energy of the institute will be put into the following: a semiconductor research department, a pilot production department, a system development unit and unapplied area, development department.

A. Semiconductor Area

By 1986, the design and production process technology of MOS VLSI [metal-oxide semiconductor very large-scale integrated circuit] will be completed, whereby the layout design and production of a prototype 16 bit microprocessor will be made. As a step before the submicro age in the 1st quarter of 1984, a mass production system of 3 μ M HMOS [high metal-oxide semiconductor] 64K ROM [read only memory] will be established based on technology for 4.5 μ M NMOS developed in 1983. By developing the technology for a polysilicon gate CMOS [complementary metal-oxide semiconductor] of the 3 μ M level, which is the core of advanced semiconductor technology, an industrial control unit will be developed with a] Test vehicle which will be as powerful as i80c 49. This will be done so that electronic products which use the industrial control unit can save electricity. It will also strengthen international competitiveness by saving electricity and reducing the sizes of products. It will also provide basic technology for the development of 16-bit microprocessors.

In the bipolar area, based on linear IC [integrated circuit] process technology, 5 μ M level's epitaxial layer growth technology, the record of E production

and supply of Epiwater at the 10 μ M level and the process technology of analog compatible at the 6 μ M level, poly silicon self align technology up to the 3 μ M level will be developed and a 2 Text vehicle IC for cameras will be completed. By developing the design technology of gate arrays which will reduce the cost of IC's, ECL [emitter-coupled logic] technology and bipolar VKSI [expansion unknown] will be established. In fact, the market for semiconductors, is not large and the completion of such production is not easy. Here our outlets should be researched not only in developing a market for semiconductors alone but in production of electronic products using semiconductors developed in our country and in exploring the export market. It was easy for us to buy the IC's needed when our exports were 1 or 2 billion dollars. However, if we remember our problem in purchasing IC's in 1983 when our exports were 3 billion dollars, then timely supply for a 5 billion dollar export level will be a great problem. We have to reexamine our approach to the development of semiconductors.

B. Operation of National Design Center

Our semiconductor technology has been adopting imported assembly and processing technology. Therefore, our design technology has been falling behind and is out of balance with other areas. At present, the United States and Japan hold the most advanced semiconductor design technology in computer use. However, they are reluctant to transfer technology and strengthen the measures to prevent disclosure of design. Our situation is at such a stage that neither industry nor academic circles can establish independent design technology. Therefore, if a national design center is established which can provide design technology for independent semiconductor production and supply for the industry which can apply that technology, and if it is run by both industry and academic circles, we can benefit from various processes such as development of technology, assistance to production, conservation of manpower, production of multiple-use facilities and reduction of expenses.

By 1986, PC Tap will be produced which can manufacture mask to be used for research at the 1 μ M level. An automated communication network of a nationally universal circuit design will be constructed, and a domestic database service will start. A total design automation system will be completed. To achieve these goals, in 1984 8-bit microcomputer designs based in semiconductor design technology carried out in 1983, the project of design and production of chips for educational cumulative circuits, and design automation will be done; VTR IC's, IC2's and IC3's will be designed; a CIF [capacitor input filter] translator will be developed which can lay out cumulative circuits by using regular computers; a program will be developed which can extract model parameters for a MOS device; based on production technology of test programs for bipolar basic cell libraries, systems and software related to the smooth use of VLSI design and CAD software used for training in Japan and the United States will be purchased and established within the institute. The VAX-11/750, which is currently installed in the institute, will be used as a host computer, and a graphic terminal and graphic software will be purchased. CAD [computer-aided design] tool implementations which change and adjust software are designs produced by various companies in domestic use will be carried out. In constructing a cell library, 3 μ M CMOS and NMOS transistor models will be

produced as part of the institute's research project. The MOS cell at the gate level will be measured and, as a result of it, a simulation model will be produced to check problems. Then the cell library will be established. As a project of the outside source, we are planning to test production of a Kilo Cell which is one scale above the gate cell (SSI or MSI level) or Mega Cell which is one scale above Kilo Cell (rather than the cell, LSI level of IC's). [as published] In 1984, two test vehicles such as keyboard decoders are planned for production.

Furthermore, in order to design IC's in a short time, a data base for the design of VLSI's which contain various standard cell libraries which are used for simulation or layout by input of electronic and physical data of MOS and bipolar transistors will be used. A plan to send trainees to those companies in the United States which can design IC's from LSI's, and to acquire technology in return for work will be implemented through which we can secure professional labor in the areas of MOS LSI, bipolar LSI and CAD software. We will make this rational design center literally a nationwide service center which can solve the problems of either industry or academia at the same time.

C. Areas of Computer Technology Development

By 1983, the institute developed 8-bit and 16-bit CDM [expansion unknown] and UNIX machines and have already transferred their use to industry. However, the technology in our enterprises still remains at the OEM [original equipment manufacturer] assembling level and cannot reach the CPU [Central Processing Unit] board design and DS [disk storage] modification level. In foreign countries, the technology of 32-bit computer design has changed from large-scale through medium-scale to super microcomputer. A 32-bit microprocessor is about to come out for commercial use. Also, terminal and software are becoming standardized in the aspects of communication level, file level, and programming language standards, etc. The development of technology for work stations is gradually advancing.

By 1986, we will complete minicomputer design technology by securing micro-programming, hardware and computer architecture technology. Our targets also include the development of SS [substructure] for the processing of information in the Korean alphabet, printer, basic research of CAD/CAM [computer-aided manufacturing], software and of graphic workstations through securing graphic hardware and software technology. In 1984, the laymen's use of computers will be made easier by developing a 32/bit CPU design test, designs for micro-programming tools, research on standardization of terminal cable for a computer communication network using a Korean alphabet programming language, development and installation of the Korean alphabet, printer, and development of hardware and software of a graphic workstation. We are planning to develop software which can reorganize a Korean alphabet pattern.

D. Administration of Training Center

Rapid growth of the semiconductor and computer industry is expected. However, because of the short history of semiconductor and computer system industry, the supply of specialists is very short and high technology manpower is

extremely scarce. Therefore, it is necessary to make up for the lack of advanced equipment now in universities and to narrow the huge gap between general education and technology and the level of application required for job performance. As electronic technology experiencing rapid innovation, it is necessary to retrain middle-level manpower to prevent industry stagnation. For this, we have a high-level training plan for 1,180 technicians by 1986 through using the advanced facilities and technologies of the institute's programs of applied technology.

In 1984, 340 persons will be trained in 17 programs to prevent obsolescence of middle-level industries and to solve the shortage of upper-level manpower. The programs will be concentrated on lessening language barriers at the time of training abroad and reducing the burden of such training on private industry.

E. Technology Guidance for Medium-Small Industries and the Solution of Technological Difficulties

The institute, since it was established in 1978, has been working to solve technological bottlenecks by developing semiconductor, computer system and software packages either through projects awarded or co-development between government agencies and private industries. They include computerization of Seoul City's administration in 1980, computerization of the traffic signal system of Seoul in 1979, the development of a Korean alphabet CRT, the programming, the temperature, rotating electronic mechanisms and control of machines used in the dye industry in 1983.

The institute has also contributed to strengthening competitiveness of industries by transferring tested technologies acquired by the development of various applied software packages, automated machines and programs. The institute will put its energy into assisting the domestic software industry which does not have a long history and in developing the information processing industry.

Finally, we understand that the constantly intensifying trade war, the best method for our domestic electronic industry to strengthen competitiveness in the international market is to develop and adopt the latest technology. Therefore, we plan to develop various models of computer systems, VLSI technology and various applied software and render technological support to our medium-small industries. Also, through technological support to the information industry and strengthening our training function, we will soon disseminate various technologies of the institute. We are actively going to carry out the mission placed upon us as a source of technological development and as a foundation for building an advanced fatherland.

12604

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S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

PARAGUAYAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES--Foreign Minister Carlos Augusto Saldivar of Paraguay arrived yesterday for a 4-day official visit to Korea. He was received by his Korean counterpart Yi Won-kyong at the airport. Saldivar is scheduled to meet with President Chon Tu-hwan, National Assembly Speaker Chae Mun-sik and other high-ranking government officials, government sources said. He will also make an inspection tour of major industrial facilities, the Folk Village in Yongin, Kyonggi-do, and the truce village of Panmunjom on the Demilitarized Zone. About 5,000 Koreans have lived in Paraguay since the two countries established diplomatic relations in 1962. There is no formal relations between Paraguay and North Korea. Seoul exported about \$770,000 worth of cars and textile products, while importing about \$2.8 million worth of raw materials last year. [Text] [SK170018 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 17 Jun 84 p 1]

DOMINICAN ENVOY--Seoul, 8 Jun (YONHAP)--The Dominican Republic has appointed former Vice Foreign Minister Ciro Amauri Dargam Cruz ambassador to Korea, the South Korean Foreign Ministry said Friday. He replaces Jose Angel Savinon. Dargam has served as the Dominican Republic's ambassador to Panama, Peru, Brazil and Colombia, the ministry said. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0041 GMT 8 Jun 84]

LAWYERS' SYMPOSIUM--Seoul, 8 Jun (YONHAP)--Some 180 lawyers are expected to attend a symposium on professional ethics and Korea's revised foreign capital inducement act here 10-13 June, a spokesman of the Seoul Bar Association said Friday. Delegates from 28 countries, including the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Argentina, Japan, Malaysia, Thailand, and the Philippines, will attend the meeting sponsored by the bar association. Vice President of the International Bar Association Enrique Syquia will also participate in the symposium, according to the spokesman. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0009 GMT 8 Jun 84]

ARAB STATES LEADER--Seoul, 9 Jun (YONHAP)--The League of Arab States Secretary General Chedli Klibi will fly into Seoul next Wednesday for a 3-day official visit at the invitation of South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong, the Foreign Ministry said Saturday. During his stay, Klibi will pay a courtesy call on President Chon Tu-hwan, Prime Minister Chin Ui-chong and Yi to exchange views on the promotion of cooperations between Korea and Arab states. The Tunisian diplomat also will travel to major

industry facilities here. He will be the first secretary general of the Arab League to visit Korea since the organization was established in 1945. Korean officials said they hope his visit will be an opportunity to expand exchanges and cooperation. Klibi, who served as a Tunisian culture and information minister, was reelected as secretary general in March for a second 4-year term. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0231 GMT 9 Jun 84]

ARAB LEAGUE HEAD--Seoul, 14 Jun (YONHAP)--Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League, met with South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong at Yi's office Thursday morning to discuss ways of promoting cooperation between Korea and the league's 21 member countries. In the 30-minute meeting, Klibi and Yi shared views that Korea and the Arab League should strengthen existing cooperation in pursuing common interests, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said. Klibi, who arrived in Seoul Wednesday for a 3-day visit, will meet with Prime Minister Chin Ui-chong and business leaders Thursday afternoon. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0152 GMT 14 Jun 84]

COLOMBIAN SPEAKER ARRIVES--Speaker Cesar Augusto Gaviria Trujillo of the Colombian House of Representatives flew into Seoul yesterday for a 4-day official visit at the invitation of National Assembly Speaker Chae Mun-sik. He and Chae will discuss ways of increasing cooperative relations between the parliaments of their countries. He will make an observation tour of major industrial firms such as Samsung Electronic Co and will visit Folk Village in Yongin, Kyonggi-do. The Colombian visitor will leave here Tuesday. [Text] [SK170026 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 17 Jun 84 p 1]

CSO: 4100/146

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

BRIEFS

TRADE MINISTER--Seoul, 11 Jun (YONHAP)--South Korean Trade and Industry Minister Kum Chin-ho returned home Sunday winding up a 17-day trip to five European countries. Kum traveled to Belgium, West Germany, England, France and Sweden to discuss the promotion of economic cooperation with his European counterparts. During his trip, Kum requested that the European countries ease restrictions on imports from Korea, extend generalized system of preference (GSP) benefits and expand investment and technical transfers to Korea. The Korean minister also spoke about the Korean economic situation and economic policy at a seminar sponsored by the European management forum in Geneva and called for Korean and French medium and small-sized business to cooperate during a meeting in Paris. [Text]
[Seoul YONHAP in English 0113 GMT 11 Jun 84]

CSO: 4100/146

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

YOUNG COMMUNIST URGED TO BE MODEL OF LOYALTY

Pyongyang KODONG CH'ONGNYON in Korean 5 Apr 84 p 2

[Article by Kim Chang-suk: "The Moral Obligation of Loyalty in Young Communists Should Be the Brilliant Model of the Revolutionary Moral Obligation"]

[Text] Holding aloft the slogan of loyalty, "Let's all become the Kim Kyok and the Cha Kwang-su of the 1980's!" today, the movement to learn from the Young Communists is launched forcefully among members of the Socialist Working Youth League and other youths.

The fundamentals to be learned from the Young Communists are the ones which are modeled after their loyalty to the great leader.

The loyalty of the Young Communists to the great leader was not only rooted in the revolutionary conviction but was based on the revolutionary duty. For this reason, it was the most solid and most sincere one.

Generally, the moral obligation implies the moral duty and the moral principle in interpersonal relationships.

A moral obligation is one of the important marks of the beauty of human relationships. Accordingly, a man without that sense of moral obligation has been regarded from antiquity as a non-human.

The basic trait of a moral obligation is that it is not to be observed by means of legalistic or organizational duty or coercion. Rather, it is to be observed and maintained through man's noble conscience, sense of moral duty, and the power of moral influence.

The moral obligations that are observed by man's conscience are many.

These include the moral obligations between parents and children, between relatives, friends, husband and wife, teacher and student, and neighbors.

The great leader's true revolutionary fighters came to hold the obligation of loyalty firmly while they were struggling to achieve autonomy for the working masses under the outstanding leadership of the leader. It is thus the noblest revolutionary obligation.

The obligation of loyalty in our country is tantamount to the revolutionary duty which was established and carried on by the Young Communists, who supported with respect, and followed the beloved and respected Marshal Kim Il-song as a guiding star and as the great sun which will save the fate of our people.

The obligation of loyalty, kept deep in the hearts of Young Communists based on the view of revolutionary leadership, is the brilliant model of revolutionary duty that our people and youths must model after, generation after generation.

Our dear leader and comrade Kim Chong-il pointed out: "Our party is the one created and nurtured by Comrade Kim Il-song, and the Korean communists are the revolutionary fighters brought up under the care of Comrade Kim Il-song. Constantly supporting the great leader who nurtured them is the proper duty for us communists."

Young Communists set the noblest example in observing the duty as revolutionary fighters to the great leader who guided them in the right path of revolution, and nurtured them as revolutionaries.

The reason why the obligation of loyalty of the Young Communists is a brilliant model for revolutionary obligation is, above all, that on the basis of their revolutionary conviction, they consider it their moral obligation to admire, support, and serve the young general, Comrade Han Byol, as guiding star who could save the fate of our people, and the sun of the Korean revolution.

Speaking of the Young Communists, most of them were older than the great leader. Nevertheless, they respected the great leader infinitely and followed him with admiration, because they learned through personal experiences that the beloved and respected leader was an immeasurably wise and great man. Becoming a revolutionary fighter and uniting around the great leader was considered to be their inviolable revolutionary duty.

The obligation of loyalty, which is tantamount to revolutionary conscience, of the Young Communists was spotlessly clean and clear. It was derived from their practical personal experiences with the greatness of the beloved and respected leader, and was also based on their conscious need to repay the great leader's enormous love and favors with their loyalty.

At the time when the Young Communists were active, there was neither a party nor a government, and the victory of the revolution was uncertain. But, the Young Communists held an impeccably pure and clean sense of obligation to repay even one ten-millionth of the enormous love and favor of the beloved and respected leader, who embraced them with love, brought them out on the path of revolution, and provided them with a precious political life. They were completely charmed by the great leader's greatness and personality, admired him as the indisputable savior and as a guiding star, and followed him.

The reason why the obligation of loyalty of the Young Communists is the brilliant model of revolutionary duty lies in the fact that it was the noblest duty, dedicating everything including the prime of youth and life.

These Young Communists who joined the revolution under the care of the great leader belonged to a generation different from today's youths who, under the love and favor of the great leader, live in the most superior socialistic system, receive a free education and even scholarships, graduate from college, and receive loving and caring gifts including new seasonal school uniforms and stationery.

Nevertheless, they kept deep in their heart their iron-like conviction and will that although they were ready to give up their physical life, they could never abandon the sense of obligation to repay the love and favor of the great leader who provided them with political life and brightened their youthful life.

They showed their conviction and will through actions.

With the determination to be with Han Byol even in death, in which he would no longer be able to participate in the revolution, Comrade Kim Hyok took a resolute action when he was exposed to the danger of being captured by the enemy while carrying out an underground mission for the beloved and respected leader. This is a heart-warming example of that determination. At the time, Comrade Kim Hyok was in his blossoming youth, and was in love with Unju.

But, Comrade Kim Hyok sternly ridiculed the enemy who tried to tempt him with promises of wealth and prosperity to arrange a meeting with the great leader. He compared the enemy's wild fancy with capturing the sun in the sky, and gave up his life by adhering to the duty and obligation of a true revolutionary fighter. Thus, he protected the safety and well-being of the beloved and respected leader.

All of those Young Communists placed the revolutionary duty above their lives and possessed genuinely the sense of obligation of loyalty. Their sense of obligation of loyalty was one which could neither be shaken nor compromised, and became firmer and more constant with the passage of time.

The sense of obligation of loyalty held by the Young Communists has a firm grip on the hearts of our people and all young people today. This loyalty calls upon intensely the sense of obligation toward the great leader and our dear leader and comrade.

In the history of the communist movement, numerous stories concerning the revolutionary duty between the leader and the fighters have been recorded. But, no historic event was nobler than the one concerning the Young Communists of the 1920's who supported and followed, with total dedication of youth and life, the young general who was in his teens. He was looked upon as the sun which could save the fate of the revolution and our people, and as the leader of the revolution.

We the young people, must understand thoroughly what sort of duty and what level of duty is proper in supporting and following the great leader and our dear leader and comrade. We must become genuine revolutionary fighters of the party and the leader, possessing the noble sense of obligation of loyalty like those Young Communists.

By modeling after the noble loyalty of the Young Communists, all young people must hold an impeccably clean sense of obligation of loyalty to our dear leader and comrade. Let us carry on brilliantly the Chuche's great revolutionary undertaking which was pioneered by our great leader, and bring it to its fruition.

12474

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N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

SEMINAR MARKS KUKSABONG MEETING ANNIVERSARY

SK190416 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Jun (KCNA)--A scientific seminar marking the 45th anniversary of the Kuksabong meeting organised and directed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was held on 18 June in Yonsa County, North Hamgyong Province, a revolutionary site.

In June 1939, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song advanced into Yonsa and Samjang areas in the homeland and made a historic speech at a meeting of political workers and chiefs of organisations of Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland in the homeland held in Kuksabong to put forward a policy of further developing the movement of the association and actively carrying on the anti-Japanese mass struggle and the work of building party organisations.

The speakers stressed in their papers that the advance of Comrade Kim Il-song into Yonsa and Samjang areas in the homeland and the historic Kuksabong meeting organized and directed by him were a great event which marked an occasion of new turn in hastening the victory of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and the meeting was a historic one which brightly indicated the road of rapidly expanding and developing the movement of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland on a nation-wide scale under the banner of chuche.

After the Kuksabong meeting, many grassroots party organisations appeared in various parts of the homeland including the northern area of Korea, the unified system of organisational guidance to them was established on a more well-arranged basis and the organisational ties between the party organisations and the headquarters of the Korean revolution were cemented, with the result that the monolithic leadership of the great leader to the overall Korean revolution was firmly guaranteed.

In the course of the struggle to implement the policy set forth at the Kuksabong meeting ARF organisations were spread in broad areas of the homeland with Yonsa area as a basis.

Present at the scientific seminar were Yang Hyong-sop, president of the Academy of Social Sciences, Kim Yong-yun, chairman of the North Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee, anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter Hwang Sun-hui and other personages concerned.

N. KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

INFORMATION ON DPRK MILITARY UNITS

[The following information on units of the Korean People's Army (KPA), the People's Constabulary, and other military units have been extracted from Korean language sources published in Korea. The following abbreviations are used in the sourcelines: NS -- NODONG SINMUN; MC -- MINJU CHOSON; NC -- NODONG CH'ONGNYON]

KPA Wang Pyŏng-il Unit	the KPA triple red flag unit to which Comrade Wang Pyŏng-il is attached is performing education tasks in its SWYL organization [NC 8 Jul 83 p 2]
KPA Mun Hyŏng Unit	the KPA triple red flag unit to which Comrade Mun Hyŏng is attached is getting a socialist education; viewed the film "Wolmi-do" [NC 8 Jul 83 p 2]
KPA Sŏk Chŏn-ul Unit	the KPA triple red flag unit to which Comrade Sŏk Chŏn-ul unit is remembering a visit by Kim Chong-il on 24 Jul 1967 at this remote sea outpost [NC 13 Jul 83 p 2]
KPA Kwon Chung-sŏk Unit	the KPA unit to which Kwon Chung-sŏk is attached is singing revolutionary songs and getting a socialist education [NC 13 Jul 83 p 3]
KPA Yi Chun-yŏng Unit	the KPA triple red flag unit to which Comrade Yi Chun-yŏng is attached is studying to arm themselves with Kim Chong-il's writings [NC 16 Jul 83 p 2]
KPA Yi Ch'ang-tong Unit	the KPA unit to which Comrade Yi Ch'ang-tong is attached was visited by a Bangladesh government delegation, which was on a trip to Kangwon and South Hamgyong Provinces; the visitors were greeted by the LTG Kim Il-ch'ol [NS 18 Jul 83 p 2]

KPA Kim Yong-ch'an Unit	the KPA red flag unit to which Comrade Kim Yong-ch'an is attached is studying loyalty to the great leader and the dear leader under SWYL chairman Comrade Pak Chong-se [NC 19 Jul 83 p 2]
KPA Yi S ^u k Unit	the KPA unit to which Comrade Yi S ^u k is attached held a military meeting on the 18th and 39th anniversary of Polish resurgence; the Polish ambassador and military attached participated [MC 20 Jul 83 p 4]
KPA Im Kyong-mun Unit	the KPA double red flag unit to which Comrade Im Kyong-mun is attached is studying the Korean War with political cadre Comrade Song ch'ang-chun [NC 21 Jul 83 p 2]
KPA Kim Su-chin Unit	the KPA triple red flag unit to which Comrade Kim Su-chin is attached is studying the Korean War in the SWYL organization [NC 21 Jul 83 p 2]
KPA Pak Myong-ch'ol Unit	the KPA triple red flag to which Comrade Pak Myong-ch'ol is attached is studying the Korean War [NC 21 Jul 83 p 2]
KPA Kim Y ^u ng-ch'an vanguard unit	the KPA vanguard unit to which Comrade Kim Yong-ch'an is attached is celebrating the month of joint anti-U.S. struggle [NC 21 Jul 83 p 3]
KPA Yi Won-ho Unit	the KPA red flag unit to which Comrade Yi Won-ho is attached is celebrating the month of anti-U.S. struggle [NC 22 Jul 83 p 3]
KPA Kang Yang-s ^u n Unit	the KPA double red flag unit to which Comrade Kang Yang-s ^u n is attached is getting an anti-U.S. education [NC 22 Jul 83 p 3]
Constabulary S ^u k Y ^u ng-su Unit	the Constabulary triple red flag unit to which Comrade S ^u k Y ^u ng-su is attached is leading an active SWYL life [NC 28 Jul 83 p 3]
KPA Kim Chae-y ^u n Unit	the KPA unit to which Comrade Kim Chae-y ^u n is attached on 29 July held a military meeting on the 56th anniversary of the founding of the PRC's PLA; MG Yi Hung-sun attended, as did the PRC military attache [NS 30 Jul 83 p 6]
KPA Yang Tong-hun Unit	the KPA unit to which Comrade Yang Tong-hun is attached was visited by a PRC people's friendship delegation on 30 June, after visiting Panmunjom [NS 1 Aug 83 p 4]

KPA Kim Hyong-kwang unit	the KPA red flag unit to which Comrade Kim Hyong-kwang is attached is learning about class enemies [NC 5 Aug 83 p 3]
Constabulary Yi Kwang-won unit	the Constabulary unit to which Comrade Yi Kwang-won is attached got soldiers from a nearby military unit to help with work at the Fishery Cooperative where Comrade Kang Ha-ch'ol Works [NS 6 Aug 83 p 4]
KPA U Tong-su unit	the KPA red flag unit to which Comrade U Tong-su is attached is undertaking education activities on Kim Chong-il's leadership [NC 7 Aug 83 p 2]
KPA O Yong-pok unit	the KPA red flag unit to which Comrade O Yong-pok is attached is undertaking organizational activities and viewing films on Kim Chong-il's leadership [NC 7 Aug 83 p 2]
KPA Sin Man-kum unit	the KPA unit to which Comrade Sin Man-kum is attached is getting education on loyalty to the dear leader [NC 7 Aug 83 p 2]
KPA Kim P'il-song unit	the KPA double red flag unit to which Comrade Kim P'il-song is attached is learning of the heroes of Wolmi-do [NC 12 Aug 83 p 2]
KPA Yi Yong-mun unit	the KPA red flag unit to which Comrade Yi Yong-mun is attached is learning about combat experience in SWYL [NC 12 Aug 83 p 2]
KPA Kim Pyong-ch'an unit	the KPA unit to which Comrade Kim Pyong-ch'an is attached is studying Kim Chong-il's classic on Chucho ideology [NC 19 Aug 83 p 3]
KPA Kim Kwan-u unit	the KPA unit to which Comrade Kim Kwan-u is attached is getting class education with SWYL chairman Comrade Yi Ch'ol-ho [NC 19 Aug 83 p 3]
KPA Chong Myong-to unit	the KPA red flag unit to which Comrade Chong Myong-to is attached is strengthening class education [NC 19 Aug 83 p 3]
KPA Yi Yong-sik unit	the KPA unit to which Comrade Yi Yong-sik is attached has its airmen studying the works of Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il and strengthening training on its equipment [NC 20 Aug 83 p 3]

KPA Ch^on Mun-uk unit

the KPA unit to which Comrade Ch^on Mun-uk is attached was visited by the Zimbabwean delegation led by Canaan Banana on 22 July [NS 23 Aug 83 p 2]

KPA Kim Ch'ang-t^ok unit

the KPA unit to which Comrade Kim Ch'ang-t^ok is attached is studying in its SWYL organization [NC 23 Aug 83 p 3]

KPA Ch'oe Ch'ang-su unit

the KPA unit to which Comrade Ch'oe Ch'ang-su is attached is remembering a visit by Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il in August 1960 [NC 25 Aug 83 p 3]

KPA Ch^ong Song-pu unit

the KPA unit to which Comrade Ch^ong Song-pu is attached on 23 August celebrated the 10th anniversary of Kim Chong-il's on-the-spot guidance for this unit's naval vessel [NC 28 Aug 83 p 2]

KPA Han Y^ong-kil unit

the KPA triple red flag unit to which Comrade Han Y^ong-kil is attached is helping out a neighboring cooperative farm [NC 31 Aug 83 p 3]

Constabulary Yi
Kum-sun unit

the Constabulary unit to which Comrade Yi Kum-sun is attached is standing as coastal guards and showing loyalty to the leader [NC 31 Aug 83 p 2]

9122

CSO: 4110/119

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

MOBILIZING INNER RESERVES TO EXPAND ECONOMY URGED

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 5 Apr 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Let Us Mobilize and Utilize Inner Reserves to the Utmost in Every Sector of People's Economy"]

[Text] Now before our people are standing the tasks of upholding the New Year's message of our great leader, Kim Il-Song and the letter of the Central Committee of the Party and of bringing about innovations in production and construction. One of the issues in smoothly carrying out these tasks is to actively search and mobilize inner reserves in all sectors of the people's economy.

The great leader Kim Il-Song taught as follows:

"All the state economic organs, functionaries and workers, like one person moves, should vigorously launch into struggles for accomplishing new perspective plans and tasks in building a socialist economy with firm faith and courage and bring about a big upsurge in building a socialist economy by mobilizing all the reserves and potentials." ("Task of People's Government for Modeling the Whole Society After the Chuche Idea," p 25).

It has been a consistent policy of our party to save everything to the utmost that we can and to increase the production by finding out reserves to the maximum.

When we make a maximal use of inner reserves, we can regularize the production at a high level and develop the economy at a high rate.

Further, today the work of mobilizing inner reserves presents itself as an urgent issue in successfully carrying out a huge task facing us.

Before us emerges a heavy task to bring to reality the Second Seven-Year Plan ahead of schedule and 10 grand prospective targets. These big tasks can be all the more effectively accomplished when we utilize to the maximum productive potentials with which we have already been provided.

Right now, in our country a huge production potential is provided under the leadership of the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-Song and our party.

In every place in our country, heavy and light industry bases are firmly organized, and there are rich natural resources. If these unlimited production potentials are correctly utilized, more production and construction can be made with available economic funds without further big investment.

In a socialist society, reserves increase as the economy develops and becomes larger. However, no matter how much reserves there may be, the worth of production potential cannot be proved if these are not correctly utilized. Therefore, it is when there are struggles for actively mobilizing inner reserves in every sector of the people's economy that wastes on labor, facilities, raw materials and resources can be avoided and that given tasks can be effectively accomplished by regularizing the production at a high level.

Hence our party proposes that to ceaselessly increase production by actively mobilizing and using inner reserves is an important task in the process of building a socialist economy, and thus appeals to all to develop it into an entire party and all people's struggle.

The party's demand of active search and mobilization of inner reserves, herein lies our party's firm belief in bringing about a great upsurge in building the economy by setting constantly high goals and splendidly realizing them.

In every sector of the economy, the struggles to maximally utilize inner reserves based on deep understanding of the party's intention should be developed into all people's struggles.

Right now in all sectors of the economy, there are unlimited reserves.

The question is how all the functionaries and workers tackle the task of reserve mobilization with a high sense of responsibility and understanding. Experience has shown that at units that effectively do inner mobilization production smoothly increases, carrying out daily, 10-day, monthly and quarterly people's economic plans.

In maximally utilizing inner reserves, it is important to raise the responsibility and role of workers. Workers are commanding personnel who directly organize and implement works at relevant work places to accomplish the tasks of the party. Workers should find out reserves and potentials which can bring about incessant upsurges in production and construction through serious discussions with scientists and technicians working at their work units.

Based on the concrete understanding of the condition of machines and facilities utilization, conditions of raw materials and resources, and of the situation of technological innovations, workers should correctly establish targets and plans for mobilization of inner reserves and solidly proceed with the work of organizational guidance to carry out the task.

Along with this, workers should plan and coordinate political work with which to spur the broad masses for mobilization of inner reserves.

Production masses are masters of production and persons immediately in charge.

And it is production masses who know wherein lie inner reserves and its resolutions best. If production masses are mobilized, reserves can come out unlimitedly.

To have vigorously built in various places of the country more than 1000 local industrial factories for the past few months and to have been able to produce 13,000 more pieces of machinery than in the past year by the machine-begets-machine movement was possible due to the effective carrying out of inner reserves mobilization supporting the appeals of the party and to spurring of the masses by workers.

Workers of each sector of the people's economy should go to the production masses and have them understand that they are owners of factories and farms, and vigorously launch into struggles for saving raw materials and resources and for finding out inner reserves by deeply penetrating the teachings of the great leader Kim Il-Song on elimination of wastes and active mobilization of inner reserves and the party's intentions.

Workers should also lead the masses to exert themselves to raise the utilization of facilities and to save raw materials and resources with endless loyalty to the party and the leader by having them understand that it is those who provide help to production and construction by finding even small amounts of reserves that are really loyal to the party and the leader.

The work of mobilizing inner reserves can more effectively proceed when all the workers and functionaries exert the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggles. Inner reserves can be found in an unlimited amount if it is carried out with self-confidence and firm determination to carry out revolutionary tasks given by the party.

This is proved by the fact that the working class at Kangson produced 120,000 tons of steel billet from a blooming mill [a pair of heavy rolls through which heated steel ingots are passed] with a capacity of 60,000 tons with a great upsurge of Chollima, and that steel workers of Kim Chol produced 270,000 tons of molten iron from the blast furnace with the capacity of 190,000 tons.

Only those who work with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance can splendidly accomplish given quotas by finding out all the reserves and potentials.

In the letter of the Central Committee to all the members of the party the issue of displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance was pointed out.

All the workers and functionaries should maximally mobilize and utilize inner reserves with the revolutionary spirit that if they get help, it will be much better, but without it, they can do on their own, and produce and construct more with available facilities and resources.

To energetically develop the movement for technological innovations is an important way of actively mobilizing and utilizing inner reserves.

Vigorously launching the technological innovation movement can save energy and lower the consumption level of raw materials and resources by further modernizing the production process and methods.

Technological and economic norms such as norms of consumption and of labor should be continuously changed, and the capacity of the facility and its utilization be maximally increased by launching energetically the technological innovation movement in all sectors of the people's economy.

Workers and functionaries in all the sectors of the people's economy should launch the technological innovation movement with focus on solving technological problems in producing and constructing more with available resources and raw materials.

To develop the technological innovation movement into the masses' own work has been the consistent policy of our party in carrying out technological revolution. Technological innovations can bring forth fruitful results when the masses' wisdom and creativity are mobilized and science and practical experiences are correctly combined.

In all sectors of the people's economy, the technological economic level should be innovated without interruption by strengthening creative cooperation between scientists, technocrats and production masses and by willingly accepting new technology and advanced working methods.

It is very important to heighten the role of scientists and technicians in technological innovations. Scientists and technicians should energetically and with the attitude of being master press ahead struggles for improvements of production and technological process and methods, so that ideas of technological rationalization and innovation should be actively researched and introduced whereby more production can be made with given facilities, raw materials and resources.

To strengthen struggles to save takes on very important significance in mobilizing inner reserves. If we effectively utilize the inner reserves that we find, we can save a lot.

The letter from the Central Committee to all the members of the party has put up the tasks of strengthening struggles to save and of arduous management of the economy of the country.

All the workers and functionaries should make efforts, hoisting the slogan of "save, and save and save again," to save even 1 watt of electricity, 1 gram of coal and steel and 1 drop of oil.

All workers and functionaries should dearly deal with, use sparingly and save state and social properties, following the model of the revolutionary spirit of anti-Japan guerrilla units which brought about victories with little food, few bullets and arms.

Today when the struggles for maximum mobilization of inner reserves are being launched on the basis of the whole mass, a heavy task is facing all the governing organs.

Governing organs at all levels should give priority to political work, so that all the workers can launch into the work of actively mobilizing and searching inner reserves. At the same time, by launching strong struggles against waste, labor, raw materials and resources should be energetically saved. Also supervising and control organs should make it sure that even small waste can be prevented by establishing order and discipline in the use of raw materials, resources and funds.

All the members of the party -- let's bring about ceaseless upsurges in production and construction by highly supporting the letter of the Central Committee of the party to all the members of the party and by energetically developing creative struggles of "the speed of the eighties."

12604

CSO: 4110/103

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

BRIEFS

EXTRACTIVE EQUIPMENT PRODUCTION--Machinery factories subordinate to the Second Ministry of Machine Industries are innovating in production of extractive equipment, and have sent many units to mines in the Yanggang Province region. Workers and three revolutions teams in such factories as the 28 August Factory, 10 May Factory, Tanch'on Mining Machinery Factory and the Sariwon Mining Machinery Factory have set high goals and struggled in all sectors from planning to production. The 28 August Factory has guaranteed production of trams, loaders, and various kinds of crushers. These factories have produced equipment for the third concentrate yard at the Komdok Mine. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 5 Aug 83 p 1] 9112

CARBINE RESEARCH--Scientists and workers at the Hamhung Sub-academy of the Academy of Sciences are concentrating research efforts on resources, particularly carbide, a resource for vinalon. They have made the rotation of carbide ovens more rational and studied how to lower the cost of components used in the process. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 11 Aug 83 p 4] 9112

RAILROAD OPENING CELEBRATED--A ceremony was held on 16 August at Toknam to open the Namdokch'on to Toknam railroad spur. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 17 Aug 83 p 1] 9112

MINE MODERNIZATION MARKED--A letter of gratitude was passed on 27 August to workers, technicians, and three revolutions team members who constructed coal cutting facilities and a railroad spur at the Ch'onsong Youth Coal Mine. A meeting was held on the 27th for the opening of the railroad between Ch'onsong and Sinch'ang in South Pyongan Province. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN 28 Aug 83 p 1] 9112

CSO: 4110/117

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

DAILY HITS JAPAN'S SUPPRESSION OF KOREAN RESIDENTS

SK210452 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0443 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Jun (KCNA)--The Japanese authorities must fundamentally revise the "foreigners registration law" and stop all manner of persecution and suppression of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) and Koreans in Japan, demands NODONG SINMUN today.

Pointing to the vehement struggle now being waged by Chongnyon and Koreans in Japan in demand of the fundamental revision of this evil law of the Japanese authorities, the author of a commentary says: The Japanese authorities have used this law as a legal tool for treating Koreans in Japan as criminals, watching their every movement and violating their national dignity and human rights. More than 500,000 Koreans have already been unjustly persecuted by this evil law. Still today when 37 years have passed since the "registration law" was enacted, the Japanese authorities continue intensifying crackdown upon the Koreans in Japan by invoking it. Such act of the Japanese authorities is an open violation of human rights and a deliberate act for suppressing them. This can never be tolerated.

Noting that the Japanese authorities' illegal suppression of them is part of their hostile policy toward the DPRK, the commentary remarks: Either in view of their historic crimes against the Korean people or in view of the humanitarian demand, they are only under obligation to meet the just demands of the Korean nationals.

They must fundamentally revise the "foreigners registration law," discontinue all manner of persecution and suppression of Chongnyon and Koreans in Japan, protect Chongnyon as a dignified overseas citizens' organization of the DPRK, treat Korean citizens in Japan as foreigners and fully guarantee their democratic national rights.

CSO: 4100/147

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

ANNIVERSARY OF KOREAN LITERARY UNION IN JAPAN NOTED

SK201244 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1035 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo, 18 Jun (KNS-KCNA)--A meeting marking the 25th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Korean Literary Men and Artists in Japan was held at the Korean Press House in Tokyo on 16 June. Placed on the platform of the meeting hall were a portrait of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song and a portrait of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The meeting was attended by Chairman Han Tok-su and First Vice-Chairman Yi Chin-kyu of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) and the director of the cultural department, functionaries of organizations and enterprises, men of literature and art and educational workers of Chongnyon.

Messages of greetings from the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland and the Central Committee of the General Federation of the Unions of Literature and Arts of Korea were read at the meeting.

The meeting announced that 37 Korean literary men and artists in Japan became members or corresponding members of unions under the General Federation of the Unions of Literature and Arts of Korea on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Union of Korean Literary Men and Artists in Japan. Then, Chairman Han Tok-su awarded certificates to them.

First Vice-Chairman Yi Chin-kyu made a speech at the meeting. The proud 25 year long course covered by the Union of Korean Literary Men and Artists in Japan, he said, is a shining history of the deep love and care shown by the great leader and glorious party center for the Korean writers and artists under Chongnyon.

The formation of the union under the deep concern and care of the great leader was an event of weighty significance in making men of literature and art under Chongnyon apply the chuche-oriented idea on literature and art to this field and thus bring about a new turn in this work, he remarked.

A report was made by Choe Tong-ok, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the Union of Korean Literary Men and Artists in Japan.

A letter to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song was adopted at the meeting.

CSO: 4100/147

BRIEFS

KOREAN GROUPS LEAVE--Pyongyang, 12 Jun (KCNA)--The home-visiting groups of compatriots in Japan respectively headed by No Chae-ho and Han Ik-su, the local song and dance troupe of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) headed by So Tae-u and the 64th short-term home visiting group of compatriots in Japan headed by Kim Su-kon left Wonsan on 10 June by the ship "Samjyon" after visiting the socialist homeland.

[Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 11 Jun 84]

HOME-VISITING GROUPS--Pyongyang, 16 Jun (KCNA)--A home-visiting group of compatriots in Japan headed by Yi Chae-sul and the 65th short-term home-visiting group of compatriots in Japan headed by Kim Pong-sik arrived in Wonsan on 15 June by the ship "Samjiyon" for a visit to the socialist homeland. Kim Won-taek, director of the Kuwol Sobang Publishing House, arrived in Wonsan by the same ship. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0341 GMT 16 Jun 84]

CHONGNYON ORGANS FLAY U.S.--Pyongyang, 18 Jun (KCNA)--Meetings and demonstrations were held at organisations of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) in different parts of Japan against the new war provocation moves of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique and for the realisation of the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for tripartite talks, according to CHOSON SINBO. The Nerima, Tokyo, branch of Chongnyon, held a bicycle procession of Koreans under it to denounce the U.S. imperialists' moves for the provocation of a nuclear war and support the tripartite talks. The Hyogo prefectural headquarters of the Women's Union held in the Sannomiya Higashi Park a Hyogo prefectural meeting of mothers and children against the U.S. imperialists' nuclear war and for the realisation of tripartite talks. It decided to send a resolution against a nuclear war and for the realisation of tripartite talks to the Japanese Government and the South Korean authorities in the name of the attendants. After the meeting the attendants turned out in a street demonstration with slogan boards reading "Let us realise tripartite talks!" and "Let us protect the children from the danger of a nuclear war!" The Shimonoseki, Yamaguchi Prefecture, branch of the League of Korean Youth in Japan held a similar meeting of Korean youth, which was followed by a demonstration on the sea. [Text] [SK181543 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1511 GMT 18 Jun 84]

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

WORLD PUBLIC CIRCLES PRAISE KIM CHONG-IL

SK182231 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Jun (KCNA)--The revolutionary people and public circles of the world highly praise dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who is possessed of noble virtues and popular traits.

Syrian writer and journalist Mohamad al Masuri said in the book "Brilliant Inheritance of the Cause of Kimilsongism": The Korean people call Comrade Kim Chong-il "our dear leader." Our dear leader--in this dear and proud august appellation which strikes hearts of all people with warmth lies high praise for the efforts and the imperishable feats of Comrade Kim Chong-il who has worked for the party and revolution, for the fatherland and people, and for the boundless respect and reverence of the people for him.

In its article titled "Comrade Kim Chong-il, a Faithful Servant of the People" the Ghanaian paper THE GHANA TIMES said: When he advances a policy and plans an undertaking, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il always starts from the demand and interests of the people and when he builds a dwelling house and a factory, he thinks, above all, of their happy life.

He has the simple character of living a modest life, always finding himself among ordinary working people without a slightest difference from them.

The Cyprian paper ELEFTHEROTIPAA said that His Excellency Kim Chong-il is a true leader of the people who is possessed of noble virtues and popular traits.

The Cameroonian paper LA GAZETTE said in an article titled "Kim Chong-il, He Is a True Leader of the People Possessed of Noble Virtues: His Excellency Kim Chong-il who is possessed of noble virtues takes care of the Korean people with a paternal affection, deeply loves revolutionary comrades and treats people with great magnanimity and noble personality.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is a tender-hearted leader of the people who has boundlessly noble virtues.

The Indian magazine INDIA-KOREA FRIENDSHIP said: The unbounded love of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is warmly overflowing in the hearts of all the Korean people without exception. He regards people as the most valuable being and regards it as his duty and rule of his life to devote his all to them.

B. Ousmane, member of the Organisational Commission of the Central Committee of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin, said: The revolutionary comradeship of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il--it is the warmest one and has endless width and depth because it is a combination of unbounded kindness and warm love for the people and magnanimity as broad as the sea.

Boundlessly modest and simple personality is the most beautiful virtues possessed of by him.

Guyanese Radio said: The dear leader is making a new history of the Korean people with his outstanding ideological and theoretical activities.

Being very modest and simple, he enjoys deep respect and trust from the people and has high authority.

CSO: 4100/147

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

NONALIGNED IRRIGATION EXPERTS HOLD 2D-DAY SESSION

SK181108 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1059 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Jun (KCNA)--The second-day session of the meeting of irrigation experts of coordinators of nonaligned countries for food and agriculture was held on 17 June. The session concluded the debate on the successes and experiences in irrigation in nonaligned and developing countries.

Delegates from various countries took the floor. Delegates of various countries including Ghana, the Sudan, Angola, Sri Lanka and Upper Volta, referring to the serious consequences of the imperialists' protracted exploitation and plunder upon the agricultural development in the nonaligned and developing countries, stressed that in order to prevent the imperialists from plundering them again, the nonaligned and developing countries should exchange their already made successes and experiences and strengthen cooperation with each other.

Delegates of many countries including Cuba, Nepal, Madagascar, Zimbabwe, Iran, Lesotho, Afghanistan, Benin, Senegal, Laos, Romania, Iraq, Guyana and Mali introduced the great efforts made by their respective countries for irrigation and their successes and experiences in this field.

Noting that the Korean people achieved enormous successes in the field of irrigation under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, they emphasized: This is an example for all the developing countries.

Then, the session entered debate on strengthening cooperation in irrigation among nonaligned and developing countries.

Many delegates made speeches. Delegates of Pakistan, Central Africa, Benin, Ghana, Lesotho, the Sudan, Camerooon and the DPRK said that the nonaligned and developing countries should strengthen cooperation in irrigation on the principle of individual and collective self-reliance.

Referring to the measures to strengthen cooperation in irrigation among the nonaligned and other developing countries, many delegates stressed the need to establish joint enterprises for the production of irrigation equipment and set up a standing organization to promote and coordinate mansided exchange and cooperation.

The meeting continues.

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

PAPERS NOTE ANNIVERSARY OF RELATIONS WITH SUDAN

SK211054 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1032 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Jun (KCNA)--Papers today dedicate articles to the 15th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between our country and the Sudan.

A signed article of NODONG SINMUN says that the opening of diplomatic relations between Korea and the Sudan on 21 June 1969 was an important occasion in deepening understanding and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples.

Referring to the successes made by the Sudanese people in the efforts for the building of a new life, the article goes on: The Sudanese Government pursues a nonaligned policy externally and opposes racism.

The Korean people rejoice over the successes achieved by the Sudanese people in their strivings for the building of a new life.

The Korean people will, in the future, too, make efforts to develop the friendly relations with the Sudanese people.

Believing that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two peoples will grow stronger and develop in mutual interests and in conformity with the idea of the nonaligned movement, the Korean people wish the Sudanese people greater success in their endeavours to build a new society.

CSO: 4100/147

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

PAPERS HAIL KIM IL-SONG VISIT TO BULGARIA

SK191701 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Jun (KCNA)--Papers today come out with editorials titled "Fraternal and Indestructible Friendship" (NODONG SINMUN), "Powerful Demonstration of Korea-Bulgaria Friendship and Unity" (MINJU CHOSON) and "Historical Visit That Has Brought Korea-Bulgaria Friendship Into Fuller Bloom" (PYONGYANG SINMUN) upon the successful conclusion of an official goodwill visit to the Bulgarian People's Republic by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, at the head of a party and state delegation.

NODONG SINMUN says: The Bulgarian visit of Comrade Kim Il-song was an event of weighty significance in deepening and developing to a new, higher stage the friendship, unity and cooperation between the parties, governments and peoples of Korea and Bulgaria, strengthening the socialist forces and the international communist movement and safeguarding peace and security in Asia and Europe.

The Bulgarian party, government and people attached great significance to his visit and accorded him warm welcome and cordial hospitality everywhere he went as a goodwill envoy of the Korean people and their closest friend.

While visiting there Comrade Kim Il-song had again significant meeting and a series of talks and conversations with Comrade Todor Zhivkov. A number of problems of common concern including the further expansion and development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the parties, governments and peoples of Korea and Bulgaria were discussed at the talks which took place in a comradely, sincere and friendly atmosphere.

And a consensus was reached on the problems discussed and a treaty of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Bulgaria was signed.

This marked an epochal occasion in further expanding and developing in the future the traditional comradely friendship and the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties and the two peoples.

The friendship between the Korean and Bulgarian peoples is an indestructible one which has constantly strengthened and developed on the basis of the intimacy between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Todor Zhivkov.

Today the Bulgarian people under the leadership of the Bulgarian Communist Party are energetically struggling to carry into practice the decisions of the 12th Party Congress and the National Party Conference held in March this year and build a developed socialist society, filled with hope and confidence, and actively striving for the conversion of the Balkan peninsula into a nuclear-free zone, against the deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe and for defence of peace and security in Europe and the world.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice as over their own over the successes achieved by the fraternal Bulgarian people in their endeavours for building a developed socialist society and highly estimate and fully support the efforts of the Bulgarian party and government for safeguarding peace on the Balkan peninsula and in Europe and the world.

The Bulgarian party, government and people have invariably supported and encouraged our people's revolutionary cause with all sincerity, remaining faithful to their noble duty as a class brother.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov reaffirmed this time the support of the Bulgarian party, government and people to our people's struggle for making the U.S. forces withdraw from South Korea and reunifying the country peacefully without foreign interference.

The friendly and cooperative relations between the Korean and Bulgarian peoples will be further expanded and developed in all fields in the future with the recent historical visit of Comrade Kim Il-song as an occasion.

CSO: 4100/147

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

CANADA-RESIDENT KOREAN--Pyongyang, 13 Jun (KCNA)--Chon Chung-nim, publisher of NEW KOREA TIMES, a newspaper of Koreans in Canada, left here on 12 June by plane after visiting the homeland. He was farewelled at the airport by Chang Pong-chun, secretary general of the Korean Committee for Aiding Overseas Compatriots. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 12 Jun 84]

PRESS DELEGATION VISITS CHINA--Pyongyang, 12 Jun (KCNA)--A Korean press delegation headed by Choe Kwan-sik, deputy director of the Publications Guidance Bureau, and the first Korean friendship visiting group headed by Kim U-how, vice-chairman of the Congjin Municipal People's Committee, left Pyongyang on 11 June for a visit to China. On the same day, a delegation of the Union of Young Communists of Cuba headed by Jose Romon Rodriguez and a delegation of the Sweden-Korea Friendship Association headed by its executive member Sten Malmkvist arrived in Pyongyang. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0406 GMT 12 Jun 84]

NONALIGNED FOOD CONFERENCE--Pyongyang, 12 Jun (KCNA)--R.L. Ntokoane, deputy permanent secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture, who is delegate of the Kingdom of Lesotho, a Malagasy delegation headed by Ralaizanadraoto Jean Marie, deputy director of the Ministry of Agriculture, and a Malian delegation headed by Yaya Togora, general director of the Ministry of Agriculture, arrived in Pyongyang on 11 June by plane to attend a meeting of irrigation experts of the coordinators of nonaligned countries for food and agriculture scheduled in Korea. They were met at the airport by Yun Yong Sop, vice-chairman of the Agricultural Commission. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0408 GMT 12 Jun 84]

SOVIET PARTY DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 13 Jun (KCNA)--The party workers delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by V.A. Durasov, vice-director of a department of the CPSU Central Committee, the Fiji parliamentary delegation headed by Vijaya Parmanendan, deputy speaker of the House of Representatives, the delegation of the Transport and Communication Workers' Industrial Union of the German Democratic Republic headed by Deputy Chairman of its Central Committee Fritz Knofel, the delegation of the Hungarian Journalists Union headed by Jozsef Banay, chief editor of the Hungarian paper HADJU-BIHARI NAPLO, the delegation of Santama, Tokyo, for supporting the reunification of Korea headed by Noboru Ishino, general secretary of the Santama, Tokyo, Solidarity Committee for Supporting the

Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, and the delegation of the Nehru University of India for the Study of the Chuche Idea headed by its Prof Vijay Gupta left here for home on 12 June. A delegation of the Kochi prefectural headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party headed by Itsumi Inoue, socialist member of the House of Representatives, arrived here yesterday. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 13 Jun 84]

SPANISH PARTY DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 13 Jun (KCNA)--A delegation of the Spanish Communist Party headed by Simon Sanchez Montero, member of the Executive Committee, and member of the Secretariat, of the SCP Central Committee, arrived in Pyongyang on 12 June by plane. It was met at the airport by Hyon Chung-kuk, member, and first vice-director of a department, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and personages concerned. [Text] [SK150524 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 13 Jun 84]

ZAMBIAN AMBASSADOR--Pyongyang, 15 Jun (KCNA)--M. Mainza Chona, newly-appointed Zambian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea, arrived in Pyongyang by train on 14 June. [Text] [SK150515 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2211 GMT 14 Jun 84]

DELEGATION OF KOREA BUDDHISTS--Pyongyang, 15 Jun (KCNA)--The delegation of the Korean Buddhists Federation headed by Pak Tae-ho, chairman of its Central Committee, flew back home on 14 June after attending the round-table conference on strengthening the anti-nuclear movement of Buddhists held in India. It was met at the airport by Yu Song-wang, vice-director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, Hong Hwa-tu, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Buddhists Federation, and Ko Ki-chun, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Christians Federation. [Text] [SK150515 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0313 GMT 15 Jun 84]

SPA-FIJI LAWMAKERS TALKS--Pyongyang, 11 Jun (KCNA)--Talks were held in Pyongyang on 10 June between the delegations of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Fiji Parliament. Present there on our side were Vice-Chairman of the SPA Standing Committee Son Song-pil and personages concerned and on the opposite side were the members of the Fiji parliamentary delegation headed by Vijaya Parmanandam, deputy speaker of the House of Representatives of Fiji. The talks took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK150515 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 11 Jun 84]

WPK GREETINGS--Pyongyang, 15 Jun (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea sent a message of greetings on 12 June to Kalevi Sorsa in connection with the latter's reelection as chairman of the Finnish Social Democratic Party. The message reads: The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea extends warm congratulations to you upon your reelection as chairman of the Finnish Social Democratic Party at its congress. We wish you and your party new successes in the future work for fulfilling the tasks set forth by your party congress. [Text] [SK150515 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 14 Jun 84]

DPRK DELEGATIONS--Pyongyang, 14 Jun (KCNA)--A Korean Trade Union delegation headed by Kim Hui-su, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, left Pyongyang on 13 June to attend the third meeting of the Trade Union Confederation of the Worker Commissions of Spain, and a Korean sports delegation headed by Pak Myong-chol, vice-chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee, left on the same day to visit the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland and Czechoslovakia. [Text] [SK150515 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 13 Jun 84]

WPK-SCP TALKS--Pyongyang, 14 Jun (KCNA)--Talks between the delegations of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Spanish Communist Party were held in Pyongyang on 13 June. Present there on our side were Hyon Chun-kuk, member of the Central Committee of the WPK and first vice-director of a department of the Party Central Committee, and other personages concerned and on the opposite side were the members of the delegation headed by Simon Sanchez Monetero, member of the Executive Committee, and member of the Secretariat, of the Central Committee of the SCP. The talks took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK150515 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 13 Jun 84]

BIG HAULS OF FISH--Pyongyang, 13 Jun (KCNA)--Korean fishermen these days report big hauls in Pelagic fishing. The fish catch at the fishery stations under the Pelagic Fisheries Administration in the last one month was 2.4 times that in the like period last year. The Chongjin and Yanghwa fishery stations caught nearly 2,000 more tons of fish by intensive and continued netting. The Hongwon fishery station hauled 2.7 times as much fish as in the corresponding period. Daily fishing quotas are overfulfilled also at the Sinpo fishery complex. The 3,750 ton stern trawlers haul more than 100 tons per netting at maximum by introducing large and modernized nets. [Text] [SK150515 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0346 GMT 13 Jun 84]

WPK DELEGATION TO CHINA--Pyongyang, 16 Jun (KCNA)--A delegation of the Yanggang Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by its Secretary Choe Chang-ho left here on 15 June for a visit to Jilin Province, China. It was farewelled by Choe Wan-cho, secretary of the Ryanggang Provincial Committee of the WPK, and personages concerned. [Text] [SK180657 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 15 Jun 84]

KSDP MESSAGE--Pyongyang, 16 Jun (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party on 14 June sent a message of greetings to Kalevi Sorsa upon the latter's reelection as chairman of the Finnish Social Democratic Party. The message reads: The Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party warmly congratulates you on your reelection as chairman at the 33rd congress of your party. We take this opportunity of sincerely wishing you health and great success in your responsible work for implementing the decisions of your party congress, achieving social progress and economic development of the country and defending world peace. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 15 Jun 84]

ZAMBIAN ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS--Pyongyang, 19 Jun (KCNA)--New Zambian Ambassador to Korea M.M. Chona presented his credentials on 18 June to Vice-President Pak Song-chol. Present there were Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Yong-sop and an official of the Zambian Embassy in Pyongyang. [Text] [SK182225 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 18 Jun 84]

ICELAND'S NATIONAL DAY MARKED--Pyongyang, 18 Jun (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN 17 June observed the national day of Iceland. The paper introduced the natural and geographical conditions and economic development of Iceland. It said: Korea and Iceland established diplomatic relations on July 1973. This was of great significance in the development of the friendly relations between the two countries. Today the Korea-Iceland friendship is developing favorably. Believing that these relations will develop further in the interests of the two peoples, the Korean people wish the Icelandic people new success in their work for the prosperity of the country. [Text] [SK180848 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0811 GMT 18 Jun 84]

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N. KOREA/BIOGRAPHICS

APPEARANCE LISTS FOR DPRK PERSONALITIES

[The following lists of DPRK government and KWP officials have been extracted from Korean language sources published in Pyongyang. Order and titles of the original source have been preserved, but names have been presented in tabular form for ease of recognition]

PERUVIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES--The following greeted the 30 June arrival of the delegation of the Peru America People's Liberation League:

Pak Sŏng-ch'ŏl	member, politburo; vice president
Kim Yŏng-nam	member, politburo; secretary, central committee
Hwang Chang-yŏp	member, central committee; secretary, central committee
Hyŏn Chun-kuk	member, central committee; deputy department director, central committee

[NODONG SINMUN 1 Jul 83 p 2]

KIM GREETES JOURNALISTS--The following accompanied Kim Il-song when he met the heads of delegations to the world journalists conference for anti-imperialism, friendship, and peace:

Pak Sŏng-ch'ŏl	comrade
Hŏ Tam	"
Chŏng Chun-ki	"
Hwang Chang-yŏp	"
Kim Ki-nam	chairman, Koreans journalists league central committee; responsible editor, NODONG SINMUN

[NODONG SINMUN 4 Jul 83 p 2]

PERUVIANS IN HAMHUNG--The following greeted the arrival on 3 July in Hamburg of the Peru America people's revolutionary league delegation:

Yi Kil-song	responsible secretary, KWP South Hamgyong Province committee
Kim Pyŏng-ch'il	vice chairman, South Hamgyong Province people's committee

[NODONG SINMUN 4 Jul 83 p 4]

SOVIET TREATY ANNIVERSARY--The following attended a film show at the Chollima Cultural Hall on 4 July on the 22nd anniversary of the DPRK-USSR treaty of friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance:

Yi Pong-hui vice chairman, Korea-Soviet friendship society central committee

O Kil-pang "

Ham Yong-ho "

[NODONG SINMUN 5 Jul 83 p 9]

MONGOLIAN REVOLUTIONARY ANNIVERSARY--A friendship meeting was held on 4 July at the Korea-Mongolia friendship textile cooperative farm on the 62nd anniversary of the Mongolian revolution; the following attended:

Yun Ki-chong chairman, Korea-Mongolia friendship society; finance minister

Kim Sang-chun vice chairman, committee for cultural liaison with foreign countries

Kim In-chung vice chairman, North Hwanghae Province people's committee

[NODONG SINMUN 5 Jul 83 p 10]

FOREIGNERS' FRIENDSHIP MEETING--The following attended a friendship meeting held on the 7th at the Taesongsan Park for the representatives of various nations attending the world journalists conference against imperialism and for friendship and peace:

Chong Chun-ki vice premier

Kim Ki-nam chairman, Korean journalists league central committee; responsible editor, NODONG SINMUN

Yun Ki-pok vice chairman, Pyongyang city people's committee

Chang Ch'ol vice minister of culture and arts

[NODONG SINMUN 8 Jul 83 p 4]

DANCING IN THE STREETS--The following attended a night friendship dance in Kim Il-song Square on the evening of 7 July for the delegates to the world journalists conference:

Chong Chun-ki vice premier

Kim Ki-nam chairman, Korean journalists league central committee; responsible editor, NODONG SINMUN

Yi Ch'ang-son minister of culture and arts

Yun Ki-pok chairman, Pyongyang city people's committee

[NODONG SINMUN 8 Jul 83 p 4]

CAR'S KOLINGBA ARRIVES--The following greeted the arrival on 9 July of Andre Kolingba of the Central African Republic:

Yi Chong-ok	premier
Hồ Tam	vice premier, foreign minister
Chông Chun-ki	vice premier

[NODONG SINMUN 10 Jul 83 p 1]

PRC TREATY MARKED--The following attended a banquet on the evening of the 11th at the PRC embassy on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the DPRK-PRC treaty of friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance:

O Chin-u	comrade
Hồ Tam	"
Kim Kwan-sop	functionary of the department concerned
Pak Chung-kuk	"
Chang Ch'ol	"
Yu Yong-kol	"
Yi Song-hi	"
Yi Yong-kun	"
Chon Il-ch'un	"
Kim Yong-kik	?
Yi Kun-su	"
Wang Kyong-hak	"

[NODONG SINMUN 12 Jul 83 p 2]

CUBAN SOLIDARITY MONTH--A meeting was held on the 11th to mark the opening of the month of solidarity with the Cuban people, with the following in attendance:

Chông Song-nam	chairman, Korea-Cuba solidarity committee; minister of external economic affairs
Chang Se-kuk	vice chairman, committee for cultural liaison with foreign countries

[NODONG SINMUN 12 Jul 83 p 4]

MALAGASY DELEGATION ARRIVES--The following greeted the 12 July arrival of a delegation of the Malagasy Revolutionary Vanguard:

Hồ Chông-suk	secretary, KWP central committee
Yi Hwa-sôn	department director, central committee

[NODONG SINMUN 13 Jul 83 p 3]

FRENCH PARLIAMENTARIANS ARRIVE--The following greeted on 12 July the arrival of the French study group on questions of the DPRK:

Son Sŏng-p'il vice chairman, SPA standing committee
Ku Il-sŏn deputy, SPA

[NODONG SINMUN 13 Jul 83 p 4]

SOVIET FRIENDSHIP MEETING--The central committee of the Korea-Soviet friendship society hosted a friendship meeting at the Chollima Cultural Hall on 14 July on the 25th anniversary of the society's foundation, with the following preent:

Kim U-chong vice chairman, committee for cultural liaison with
foreign countries
Yi Pong-hŭi vice chairman, Korea-Soviet friendship society central
committee

[NODONG SINMUN 15 Jul 83 p 4]

BANGLADESH DELEGATION ARRIVES--The following greeted the 15 July arrival of the government delegation of Bangladesh under M. Ali Khan:

Yim Ch'un-ch'u vice president
O Sŏng-yŏl [ryŏl] minister of land and ocean transportation
Pak Chung-kuk KPA lieutenant general
Kim Il-ch'ŏl "
Chŏn In-ch'ŏl vice foreign minister
Yi Sŏng-nok [rok] vice minister of foreign trade

[NODONG SINMUN 16 Jul 83 p 1]

RAILROAD RALLY--The Pyongyang region railroad cooperative members recently held a rally concerning fulfillment of the 7-year plan, with the following present:

Hyŏn Mu-kwang candidate member, politburo; secretary, central
committee
Kin Hoe-il chairman, transportation committee
Ch'oe Tŏk-hong minister of railroads

[NODONG SINMUN 16 Jul 83 p 1]

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION--The following greeted the 18 July arrival of a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet:

Yang Hyŏng-sŏp chairman, SPA standing committee
Ku Il-sŏn SPA deputy

[NODONG SINMUN 19 Jul 83 p 2]

MONGOLIAN FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION--The following greeted the 21 Jul arrival of a Mongolian government friendship delegation:

Yun Ki-chông chairman, Korea-Mongolia friendship society

Pak Chung-kuk KPA lieutenant general

[NODONG SINMUN 22 Jul 83 p 4]

INDIAN DELEGATION WELCOMED--The following participated in a welcome meeting on 21 July at the Chollima Cultural Hall for the All-India Korean Friendship Society:

Kim Kwan-söp chairman, committee for cultural liaison with foreign countries

O Mun-han vice chairman, Korea-India friendship society; vice chairman, committee for cultural liaison with foreign countries

[NODONG SINMUN 22 Jul 83 p 5]

SOUTH KOREAN WELCOMED--The following participated in a welcome rally on 21 July for Kim Song-pae, a former South Korean businessman:

Hong Ki-mun vice chairman, CPRF

Hyön Sök vice chairman, KSWYL central committee

[NODONG SINMUN 23 Jul 83 p 5]

EGYPTIAN ANNIVERSARY MARKED--A banquet was held on the evening of 23 July at the Ongnyu-gwan on the occasion of the 31st anniversary of Egypt's 23 July Revolution; the following were present:

Chông Chun-ki vice premier

Ch'oe Chông-kun functionary of the department concerned

Yi Chong-mok "

Chu Hyön-ok "

Kim Yong [Ryong]-t'aek "

Yi Yong [ryong]-un "

Kim Sang-chun "

[NODONG SINMUN 24 Jul 83 p 3]

HAN TOK-SU ARRIVES--The following greeted the 25 July arrival of Han Tok-su, chairman of the Chongryon central standing committee:

Kim Chung-nin [rin] comrade

Kim Chu-yöng director, general bureau of overseas compatriots affairs

[NODONG SINMUN 26 Jul 83 p 2]

PLA FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION--The following greeted the arrival on 25 July of a delegation from the PLA:

Paek Hak-nim [rim]	comrade
Pak Chung-kuk	KPA lieutenant general
Kim Haeng-yŏn [ryŏn]	KPA major general
Kim Yŏng-ik	vice chairman, Korea-PRC friendship society; minister of health

[NODONG SINMUN 26 Jul 83 p 5]

WAR ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED--The following attended a central report meeting on 26 July on the 30th anniversary of victory in the Korean War:

O Chin-u	comrade
Pak Sŏng-ch'ŏl	"
Yim Ch'un-ch'u	"
Yi Chong-ok	"
Sŏ Ch'ŏl	"
Kim Yŏng-nam	"
Kim Chung-nin [rin]	"
O Paek-yong [ryong]	"
Pak Hak-nim [rim]	"
Sŏ Yun-sŏk	"
Hŏ Tam	"
Chŏng Chun-ki	"
Chŏng Kyŏng-hŭi	"
Kim Kang-hwan	"
Hwang Chang-yŏp	"
Hŏ Chŏng-suk	"
Sŏ Kwan-hi	"
An Sŭng-hak	"
Ch-ae Hŭi-chŏng	"

[NODONG SINMUN 27 Jul 83 p 1]

CUBAN MILITARY ANNIVERSARY--The following attended a meeting on 26 July at the Central Workers Hall on the 30th anniversary of the Cuban Monggata attack:

Chŏng Chun-ki	vice premier
Chŏng Song-nam	chairman, Korea-Cuba solidarity committee; minister of external economic affairs

Yi Chong-mok	vice foreign minister
Han Ik-su	vice chairman, committee for cultural liaison with foreign countries
Kim Yŏng-nam	vice chairman, KGFTU central committee
Kim Ch'ang-yong [ryong]	vice chairman, SWYL central committee
Pak Yong-pae	vice chairman, KAWL central committee
Wang Kyŏng-hak	vice chairman, Pyongyang city people's committee

[NODONG SINMUN 27 Jul 83 p 5]

PYONGYANG NIGHT DANCE--The following attended a night dance in Kim Il-song Square on 27 July on the 30th anniversary of victory in the Korean War:

Sŏ Yun-sŏk	comrade
Hwang Chang-yŏp	"
Yang Hyŏng-sŏp	functionary of the department concerned
Kim Kwan-sŏp	"
Yi Ŭl-sŏl	"
Yi Yŏng-su	"
Yun Ki-pŏk	"
O Chae-won	"
Kim Pong-chu	"
Kim I-hun	"

[NODONG SINMUN 28 Jul 83 p 4]

HAMHUNG RALLY--the following attended a workers rally in Hamhung on 29 July for understanding Kim Il-song's on-the-spot guidance:

Chang Sŭng-sŏng	responsible secretary, KWP South Hamgyong Province committee
Yi Song-yŏng	chairman, Hamhung city people's committee

[NODONG SINMUN 30 Jul 83 p 1]

BEIJING FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION--A Beijing city friendship delegation arrived on 29 July, with the following to greet them:

Yun Ki-pok	chairman, Pyongyang city people's committee
Kim Kwan-sŏp	chairman, Korea-PRC friendship committee; chairman, committee for cultural liaison with foreign countries
Hyŏn Chun-kuk	deputy department director, KWP central committee
Chŏn In-ch'ŏl	vice foreign minister

An Chae-yun secretary, KWP Pyongyang city committee
Wang Kyŏng-hak vice chairman, Pyongyang city people's committee

[NODONG SINMUN 30 Jul 83 p 3]

PLA DELEGATION IN KAESONG--The following participated in a rally for the PLA friendship delegation, held in Kaesong on 29 July:

Kim Yŏng-chŏn chairman, Kaesong city people's committee
Pak Chung-kuk KPA lieutenant general
Han Chu-kyŏng major general; chairman, KPRK delegation to the MAC

[NODONG SINMUN 30 Jul 83 p 4]

MUSEUM ANNIVERSARY OBSERVED--The following attended a commemorative report meeting on 1 August at the 8 February Cultural Hall on the 35th anniversary of the establishment of the Korean Revolutionary Museum:

Yim Ch'un-ch'u member, politburo; vice president
Kang Sŏk-sang functionary of the department concerned
Pak Yŏng-sun "
Hwang Sun-hŭi "

[NODONG SINMUN 2 Aug 83 p 3]

PLA FOUNDING MARKED--The following attended a banquet on 1 August at the PRC embassy to mark the 56th anniversary of the founding of the People's Liberation Army:

Paek Hak-nim [rim] comrade
Pak Chung-kuk KPA lieutenant general
Yun Ch'i-ho "
Yi Hong-sun KPA major general
Han Chu-kyŏng "

[NODONG SINMUN 2 Aug 83 p 4]

JAPAN FOOTBALL BANQUET--The following attended a banquet at the Chongnyugwan on the evening of 31 July to honor the Korean residents of Japan youth football squad:

Kim Yu-sun chairman, Korean athletics guidance committee
Kim Tŭk-chun vice chairman, athletics guidance committee

[NODONG SINMUN 2 Aug 83 p 5]

KIM MEETS PRCE DELEGATIONS--On 2 August, Kim Il-song met the PRC people's friendship delegation, Beijing city friendship delegation, and the CCP committee delegation; the following were present:

Sŏ Yun-sŏk	responsible secretary, Pyongyang city KWP committee
Hŏ Tam	vice premier; foreign minister
Yun Ki-pok	chairman, Pyongyang city people's committee
Hyŏn Chun-kŭk	deputy department director, KWP central committee
Pak Chung-kuk	KPA lieutenant general

[NODONG SINMUN 3 Aug 83 p 1]

CHINESE VISIT HAMHUNG--The PRC Beijing friendship delegation visited Hamhung on 3 August, with the following to greet them:

Kim Hyŏng-chŏng	chairman, South Hamgyong Province people's committee
Son Hyŏn-mo	secretary, KWP South Hamgyong Province committee
Yi Sŏng-yŏng	chairman, Hamhung city people's committee

[NODONG SINMUN 5 Aug 83 p 4]

DUCK FACTORY HONORED--The following were present on-the-spot on 5 August when a letter of congratulations from Kim Il-song was passed to the workers, technicians, and three revolutions team members on the 30th anniversary of the Kwangp'o Duck Factory:

So Kwan-hi	secretary, central committee
Kim Hyŏng-chŏng	chairman, South Hamgyong Province people's committee
Pak Kyŏng-hwan	chairman, South Hamgyong Province economic management committee

[NODONG SINMUN 6 Aug 83 p 1]

DELEGATION TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA--The following bid farewell to a DPRK government and party delegation, led by Kim Yŏng-nam, which left on 5 August to visit Czechoslovakia:

So Ch'ŏl	comrade
Kang Sŏk-sang	director, KWP central committee party history research center
Hyŏn Chun-kŭk	deputy department director, KWP central committee
Yi Chong-mok	deputy foreign minister

[NODONG SINMUN 6 Aug 83 p 3]

DELEGATION TO GUYANA--The following bid farewell on 5 August to a KWP delegation, led by Paek Hak-nim, which left to attend the 5th Guyana people's national assembly party conference:

Sŏ Yun-sŏk comrade
 Hyŏn Chun-kŭk deputy department director, KWP central committee
 Pak Chung-kuk KPA lieutenant general

[NODONG SINMUN 6 Aug 83 p 3]

INFORMATION AGENCY HONORED--The following attended a commemorative report meeting on 4 August on the 20th anniversary of the Central Science and Technology Information Agency, held at the Moranbong Theater:

Hwang Chang-yŏp comrade
 Yi Pong-su functionary of the sector concerned
 Mun Ch'ang-un "

[NODONG SINMUN 6 Aug 83 p 4]

IRANIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES--The following greeted the arrival on 2 August on an Iranian Islamic Republican Party delegation:

Hwang Chang-yŏp secretary, KWP central committee
 Yu Yŏng-kŏl deputy department director, KWP central committee

[NODONG SINMUN 3 Aug 83 p 3]

RUSSIAN ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED--The following participated in a film shown at the Chollima Cultural Hall on 2 August at the invitation of the Korea-Soviet Union Friendship Society central committee on the 80th anniversary of the second conference of the Russian Social Democratic Workers Party:

Kim Yŏng-ch'ae minister of communications; chairman, Korea-Soviet friendship society
 Kil Chae-kyŏng deputy department director, KWP central committee
 Yi Pong-hŭi vice chairman, Korea-Soviet friendship society central committee; vice chairman, KCNA

[NODONG SINMUN 3 Aug 83 p 6]

KIM MEETS UGANDANS--The following were present on 3 August when Kim Il-song met the visiting delegation of the Ugandan People's Assembly Party:

Yi Hwan-sŏn deputy department director, KWP central committee
 Yi Sang-pyŏk deputy director, ministry of public safety

[NODONG SINMUN 4 Aug 83 p 1]

PRC DELEGATION DEPARTS--The following bid farewell to the PRC people's friendship delegation, which departed on 3 August:

Paek Hak-nim [r'm] comrade
 Pak Chung-kuk KPA lieutenant general

Kim Haeng-yŏn [ryŏn] KPA major general
Kim Yŏng-ik vice chairman, Korea-PRC friendship society central
 committee; vice minister of health

[NODONG SINMUN 4 Aug 83 p 4]

WELCOME FOR CHINESE--The following attended a Pyongyang city mass rally to welcome the PRC Beijing friendship delegation, held at the Central Workers Hall on 4 August:

Yun Ki-pok chairman, Pyongyang city people's committee
Kim Kwan-sŏp chairman, Korea-PRC friendship society central
 committee; chairman, committee for cultural liaison
 with foreign countries
An Chae-yun secretary, KWP Pyongyang city committee
Wang Kyŏng-hak vice chairman, Pyongyang city people's committee

[NODONG SINMUN 5 Aug 83 p 4]

KIM MEETS IRANIANS--The following were present on 6 August when Kim Il-song met the visiting Iranian Islamic Republican Party delegation:

Hwang Chang-yŏp secretary, central committee
Yu Yŏng-kŏl department director, central committee

[NODONG SINMUN 7 Aug 83 p 1]

SOLIDARITY WITH CUBA--The final meeting of the "Month of solidarity with the Cuban people" was held on 10 August at the Anju Theater, with the following present:

Han Ik-su vice chairman, Korea-Cuba solidarity committee;
 vice chairman, committee for cultural liaison with
 foreign countries

[NODONG SINMUN 11 Aug 83 p 4]

LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY MARKED--The Korea-USSR Friendship Society hosted a film show at the Chollima Cultural Hall on 11 August to mark the 38th anniversary of liberation; the following were present:

O Kil-pang vice chairman, Korea-USSR friendship society central
 committee

Ham Yŏng-ho "

[NODONG SINMUN 12 Aug 83 p 5]

CONGO REVOLUTIONARY ANNIVERSARY--The following attended a meeting on 13 August at the Chollima Cultural Hall to mark the 20th anniversary of the Congo's August revolutionary victory:

Kim Kwan-sŏp	chairman, committee for solidarity with the world's people; chairman, committee for cultural liaison with foreign countries
Kim Sang-chun	chairman, Korea-Congo friendship society; vice chairman, committee for cultural liaison with foreign countries

[NODONG SINMUN 14 Aug 83 p 6]

LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY MARKED--The following participated in a wreath-laying at the Liberation Tower on 15 August, the 38th anniversary of liberation:

Kim Yŏng-ch'ae	functionary of the department concerned
Yi Chong-mok	"
Kil Chae-kyŏng	"
Pak Chung-kuk	"
Yi Sŏng-nok [rok]	"
Chŏn Il-ch'un	"
O Mun-han	"
Kim Yŏng-nam	"
Hyŏn Sŏk	"
Pak Yong-pae	"
O Kil-pang	"
Wang Kyŏng-hak	"

[NODONG SINMUN 16 Aug 83 p 3]

RAILROAD SPUR OPENS--The following attended an opening ceremony on 16 August for the opening of the Namdokch'ŏn-Tŏknam railroad spur:

Kye Ŭng-tae	comrade
Ch'oe Tŏk-hŭng	minister of railroads

[NODONG SINMUN 17 Aug 83 p 1]

UNESCO DELEGATION ARRIVES--A UNESCO delegation arrived on 16 August, with the following to greet them:

Yi Ch'ang-sŏn	minister of culture and arts
Ch'oe T'ai-pok	chairman, education committee
Kim Ch'ung-il	chairman, DPRK people's committee for UNESCO; vice foreign minister
Kim Ch'ŏl-sik	deputy director, Social Sciences Academy

Mun Pyŏng-nok [rok] special envoy, DPRK permanent mission at UNESCO
[NODONG SINMUN 17 Aug 83 p 3]

INDONESIAN INDEPENDENCE FETED--The following attended a banquet at the People's Cultural Palace on 18 August to mark the 38th anniversary of Indonesian independence:

Kim Hwan	vice premier
Yun Ki-chŏng	functionary of the department concerned
Kim Yong [Ryong]-t'aek	"
Chŏn In-ch'ol	"
O Mun-han	"

[NODONG SINMUN 19 Aug 83 p 4]

ZIMBABWE DELEGATION ARRIVES--The following greeted the 20 August arrival of a Zimbabwe delegation led by Canaan Banana:

Yim Ch'un-ch'u	vice president
Hŏ Tam	vice premier; foreign minister

[NODONG SINMUN 21 Aug 83 p 1]

CH'ONGJIN MASS MEETING--A Ch'ongjin city mass meeting was held at the Kim Ch'aek Iron Works on 21 August to inculcate the party's line on increasing steel capacity; the following were present:

Kang Sŏng-san	member, politburo; 1st vice premier
Hyŏn Mu-kwang	candidate member, politburo; secretary, central committee
Kang Hui-won	candidate member, politburo; responsible secretary, Ch'ongjin city party
Ch'oe Man-hyŏn	minister of metallurgical industries
Cho Ch'ŏl-chun	minister of construction

Among the discussants at the meeting were the following:

Kim Hyŏng-sam	vice chairman, Ch'ongjin city economic guidance committee
Tong Sun-mo	manager, 2nd metallurgical factory combined construction station
Kim T'ae-kyun	responsible secretary, Musan Mine party committee
Yi Kwang-han	responsible secretary, Kim Ch'aek Iron Works party committee
Kim Sŏng-chong	shop chief, Ch'ongjin Steel Works

[NODONG SINMUN 22 Aug 83 p 1]

RUMANIAN ANNIVERSARY MARKED--The following participated in a Namp'o city meeting on 20 August held in the workers cultural hall at the Kangson Steel Works on the 39th anniversary of Rumania's liberation:

Ch'oe Ch'i'sŏn chairman, Namp'o city people's committee

Kim Chŏn-su secretary, Namp'o city party committee

[NODONG SINMUN 22 Aug 83 p 6]

INDUSTRIAL PUBLISHING ANNIVERSARY--The following attended a commemorative report meeting on 22 August at the Moranbong Theater on the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Industrial Publishing Company:

Ch'ae Hŭi-chŏng comrade

Yi Pong-su functionary of the department concerned

Kim Tong-kuk "

[NODONG SINMUN 23 Aug 83 p 4]

BRAZILIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES--The following greeted the 22 August arrival of a Brazilian parliamentary delegation:

Kim Kwan-sŏp chairman, committee for cultural liaison with foreign countries

Han Ik-su chairman, Korea-Latin America and Caribbean friendship committee; vice chairman, committee for cultural liaison with foreign countries

[NODONG SINMUN 23 Aug 83 p 4]

THAI RAT DELEGATION--A delegation of the newspaper THAI RAT arrived on 22 August; the following greeted their arrival:

Chang Ch'ŏl vice minister of culture and arts; chairman, Korean performance society

O Mun-han chairman, Korea-Thai friendship society; vice chairman, committee for cultural liaison with foreign countries

[NODONG SINMUN 23 Aug 83 p 4]

ANTI-ROK RALLY--The following attended a mass meeting of Namp'o city fisheries sector workers to censure South Korean actions, held on 22 August:

Kim Ch'an-kyu functionary of the department concerned

Yi Chu-chin "

Kim In-sŏp "

[NODONG SINMUN 23 Aug 83 p 5]

RUMANIAN ANNIVERSARY NOTED--The following attended a Pyongyang city meeting held on 23 August at the Taedonggang Television Studio on the 39th anniversary of the liberation of Rumania:

Yi Sŏng-hi	vice foreign minister
O Mun-han	vice chairman, Korea-Rumania friendship society; vice chairman, committee for cultural liaison with foreign countries
Kang Ch'ŏ-han	secretary, KWP Pyongyang city committee
Ch'oe Yŏng-sun	vice chairman, Pyongyand city people's committee

[NODONG SINMUN 24 Aug 83 p 6]

TECHNICAL DELEGATION TO USSR--The following said farewell to a science and technology cooperation delegation, led by Yi Kŏn-sik, vice chairman of the national science and technology commission, which departed for the Soviet Union on 24 August:

Kim Ŭng-ho	vice chairman, national science and technology commission
Chŏn Il-ch'un	vice minister of external economic affairs

[NODONG SINMUN 25 Aug 83 p 4]

MODEL AGRICULTURAL MEETING--The following attended a meeting on 24 and 25 August of the committee of the national model agricultural league:

Hŏ Chŏng-suk	secretary, KWP central committee
Kim I-hun	chairman, agricultural league central committee

[NODONG SINMUN 27 Aug 83 p 3]

KIM CHONG-IL INSPECTS ONGNYUGWAN--Kim Chong-il on 24 August conducted a working inspection of the Ongnyugwan, accompanied by the following:

O Chin-u	member, politburo standing committee; minister of the people's armed forces
Yŏn Hyŏng-muk	member, politburo; secretary, central committee
Sŏ Yun-sŏk	member, politburo; responsible secretary, Pyongyang city party
Hŏ Tam	candidate member, politburo; foreign minister

[MINJU CHOSON 27 Aug 83 p 1]

OPENING OF RAILROAD SPUR--The following attended a meeting on 27 August on the opening of the railroad spur between South Pyongan Province's Ch'onsong and Sinch'ang, held at the Ch'onsong Station:

Kye Ŭng-t'ae candidate member, politburo; responsible secretary,
South Pyongan Province party

Ch'oe Tŏk-hong minister of railroads

[NODONG SINMUN 28 Aug 83 p 1]

MALDIVES PRESIDENT ARRIVES--The following greeted the 28 August arrival of President Gayoom of the Maldives:

Pak Sŏng-cho'ŏl vice president

Hŏ Tam vice presmier; foreign minister

Hong Chin-t'ae vice premier

[NODONG SINMUN 29 Aug 83 p 3]

KIM GREETES GAYOOM--The following were present on 29 August when Kim Il-song met Maldives President Gayoom:

Pak Sŏng-ch'ŏl vice president

Hŏ Tam vice premier; foreign minister

Kong Chin-t'ae vice premier

Yun Ki-pok vice chairman, Pyongyang city people's committee

Chon In-ch'ŏl vice foreign minister

Yu [Ryu] T'ae-sŏp DPRK ambassador to the Maldives

[NODONG SINMUN 30 Aug 83 p 1]

CARILLO ARRIVES--The following greeted the arrival on 30 August of Spanish Communist Party member Santiago Carillo:

Kim Yŏng-nam member, politburo; secretary, central committee

Kim Yong-sun member & deputy department director, central committee

[NODONG SINMUN 31 Aug 83 p 2]

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